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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,040 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L BENGAL.....	4500	800	W. B. Andrews....	12th July.
M ROHILLA.....	3100	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	3323	700	E. G. Stead.....	26th "
—SIAM.....	341	500	W. D. Worcester ..	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY.....	2983	500	E. Ashdown.....	16th "
*L CARTHAGE ...	5013	1000	G. H. Rector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN.....	3200	600	A. Symons.....	8th July
PESHAWUR..	3200	600	L. H. Moulo	22nd "
BRINDISI	3342	550	A. W. Adamson...	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE....	5,000	800	.....10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	.....1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	.....20th Aug.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000.....	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION.....	G. Mattiazzi ..	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa	....	..4200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bazoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.



THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP.

PURE, fragrant and delightfully refreshing both for the Bath and Toilet. Each Tablet weighs half a pound.

Per Three Tablets, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, July 8th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 4, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 31st March, 1887, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.

By order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th July 1887.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz., Rs.	24 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC " "	32 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ..... " "	36 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use..... " "	61 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S
FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.
BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs.	27
Two Stars, " "	"	30
Three Stars, " "	"	33

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC BELLS.

FOR INVALIDS
OR
OFFICE USE.

EACH set comprises BATTERY, BELL, 40 feet Silk covered Wire and Pear Push in a Polished Mahogany Case. They are most substantially made, very ornamental and not liable to get out of order.

Price per set Rs. 30.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0 ...	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	10 12	6 0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ...	10 12	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ...	13 8	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0	10 0 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	17 0	10 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0	12 0 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE ...	22 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0	15 0 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE ...	27 0	15 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0	18 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX ...	34 0	18 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs.	190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	" "	190
PETIT MEDOC	" "	220
SUPERIOR MEDOC.....	" "	280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COD LIVER OIL.

A SELECTED NORWEGIAN OIL.
Bottled expressly for us. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

"SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH."

"SUMMER DESIGNS FOR 87."

DRESS SUITS, Rs. 85 TO 150
VISITING SUITS, Rs. 66 TO 96
LOUNGE SUITS, Rs. 36 TO 65

Immense Choice in all Textures.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS who are in search of a really GOOD TOBACCO at a MODERATE COST will be glad to have their ATTENTION drawn to the following CHOICE BRANDS :—

	1lb. tin.	½lb. tin.	¼lb. tin.
* GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE, Manufactured Daily ...	Rs. 3 4	1 12	...
GOLDEN SHAG, Mild and Delicate, with Full Flavor...	" ...	1 12	...
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE, Fresh and Fragrant...	" ...	...	0 14
LATAKIA, Genuine Syrian	" ...	1 12	...

* "Appropriately called the 'Prince of Smoking Mixtures,'—it is the Best I have ever smoked in or out of India."

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Unsurpassed in any Market. Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.

KEMP & CO., LD.

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 1lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING.
Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FROUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising :—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

LET EVERY TUB STAND ON ITS OWN BOTTOM!!

AND COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

WILL HOLD ITS OWN AGAINST ALL THE QUACK REMEDIES so highly puffed and foisted on an innocent suffering Public. Luckily here in India we are not so much troubled with that most fearful scourge, CONSUMPTION, as our brethren across the seas, but still there are some poor unfortunate individuals who suffer and will die a premature death unless they take medicine in time.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES, AND DON'T DIE A PREMATURE DEATH.

COD LIVER OIL is recommended by every Physician who has the slightest claim on public opinion as an authority in Chest Diseases; but Cod Liver Oil is a most objectionable, nauseous Medicine, and it is in order to please the palate and get rid of the disgusting taste of this remedy that we have produced so sweet, pleasant, and palatable a preparation as our

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,

and have combined it with Lactophosphate of Lime, of noted therapeutic value in Wasting Diseases.

FREE FROM SMELL,
FREE FROM TASTE,
CAUSES NO ERUCTATIONS,
THE ONLY CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported ..... Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... "	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... "	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles ..... "	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... "	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles (Heart shape) ... "	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... "	24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks ..... "	29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock ..... "	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend..... "	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS

OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for, Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, a very desirable Upper-storied, Commodious BUNGALOW, at Byculla. For rent and other particulars, apply to—

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA and ARDESHIR BYRAMJEE LIMBOOWALLA COOPER, (of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being in and fronting the Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5486 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with another piece or parcel of land on the east side of the land now being described under old No. 464, new No. 13983, old survey No. 247 and new survey Nos. 1-3575, 1-3576, 1-3562, 2-7 3563 and 4-3 3561, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said other piece of land, on or towards the west partly by land included in the new survey No. 3574 now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jettaker, and partly by a portion of the old Race-course, on or towards the north by land included in the new survey Nos. 3562, 3563, and on or towards the south by the said Bel'asis Road, and which said premises together with the said other piece of land are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 219 and 221 and E ward Nos. 3311-3327 (both inclusive), and were formerly in the occupation of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla and Ardeshir Byramjee Limboowalla Cooper.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 5th July 1887.

NO DRAWING ROOM

SHOULD BE

WITHOUT IT.

Unpacked per s. s. PEKIN,

A MOST MAGNIFICENT LARGE-SIZED

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHED PORTRAIT

OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Best Picture of Her Majesty ever received in India.

A most faithful likeness.

Size 41″ × 30″

Price Rs. 3-0 ; Post Free Rs. 3-8.

Very few Copies left.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,

26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs.	a.
The Commonhealth ; by Benjamin W. Richardson	4	2
Photographic Painting, Art of ; by A. H. Bool	0	6
In the Middle Watch ; by W. Clark Russel	1	6
Cookery for an Income of £200 a year ; by Mrs. Warren	0	11
Jubilee Thought ; by J. Crawhall	0	11
Lady Hutton's Wards ; by the Author of "Dora Thorne" (Family Story-Teller)	0	11
Girl in a Thousand ; by J. Middlemass	0	11
Ninety-Three ; by Victor Hugo	0	6
Red Shirt, Chief of the Sioux Nation	0	6
SUMMER No. of ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (two Coloured Plates)	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide	2	6
London Life Seen with German Eyes	1	6
Nana ; by Emile Zola	1	6
Two Bad Blue Eyes ; by Rita	1	6
Jill and Jack ; by E. A. Dillwyn	1	8
Wheat and Tares ; by H. S. Cunningham	0	11
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His Helpmate ; by Frank Barrett	4	2
Practical Histology ; by W. Fearnley	5	4
Madam Delphine ; by G. W. Cable	0	11
Gone ; by Katharine S. Macquoid	0	2
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. 29	5	2
Family Herald, Vol. LVIII	3	4
Plucky One ; by Mrs. G. E. Spencer	2	6
Myself and My Relatives ; by A. J. Robertson	3	8
An Algonquin Maiden ; by G. M. Adam	3	8
Banker of Bankersville ; by M. Thompson	2	6
Lectures on Musical Analysis ; by H. C. Banister	5	4
Gleanings in Old Garden Literature ; by W. C. Haslitt	3	2
On the Scent ; by Lady M. Majendie	4	2
Philips' Handy Volume Atlas of the World	2	6
Prince of Como ; by E. M. Davy	4	2
Children of Gibeon ; by Walter Besant	2	6
Chance and Luck ; by R. A. Proctor	3	8
Watch Jobber's Handy-Book ; by P. N. Hasluck	1	6
Labour, Leisure and Luxury ; by A. Luxury	0	11
Vendetta ; by M. Corelli	4	2
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Statesman's Year Book, 1887	6	12
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Bengal Army List (Quarterly), March	2	8
Madras Quarterly Civil List, April	2	12
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NOTICES

CALCUTTA RACES, 1887-88.

FIRST ENTRANCES for ARAB C.B. and PONY RACES CLOSE 15th July. See Prospectus, for Copies of which apply to

HON. SECRETARY, C. T. Races,
5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED to No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee's Buildings.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM, and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.

Bombay, 13th June 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 800 Tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Ld.

OPENING OF THE GUNTAKUL NANDIAL SECTION OF THE BELLARY KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

THE Guntakul Nandial Section of the Bellary Kistna State Railway, a distance of 90 miles, will be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway and will be opened for Goods and Passenger Traffic on 11th July 1887.

The Up Mixed Train will leave Nandial at 8-20 a.m., arriving at Guntakul Junction at 3-50 p. m., and the Down Mixed Train will leave Guntakul Junction at 8-40 a. m., arriving at Nandial at 3-40 p. m.

For further particulars see notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Dharwar, 27 June 1887.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM, Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government ; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen ... Rs. 6
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Retail Large size per Bottle ... Annas 9
„ Small „ „ ... Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

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GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
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THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS, REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ... „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
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CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
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DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

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JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts ... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity !!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes !!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20	0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30	8
"PALE DRY."	„ 22	0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38	8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24	0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43	0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30	0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50	0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

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HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROOFED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

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Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
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Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
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Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each	35	0
Leggings to match	...	10	8
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Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Batternburg," etc., latest shapes and materials	each 25 to	35	0
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Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each	18	8
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TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... „ 33-0. One star ... „ 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 ; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
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From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	„ 47 0
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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
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PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
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Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frande	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
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Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
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Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 38 0	..
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
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Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZSCARVASY.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munser-Red Bars ... fils.)	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
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Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ *	„ 23 0	
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BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 3 5
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
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Vino Barbia	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	..
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Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
„ Finest	„ 18 0	..
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	„ 15 0	...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 28.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

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Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSS, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 5	Re. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Peas I.	„ ...	„ 0 12
„ „ II.	„ ...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas	„	0 12
Pekoe Souchong	„	0 10
Gunpowder	„	0 10
Souchong	„	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

NOTICES.

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PATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.

ESSENCE OF CHILLY.

Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED,
28, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.

FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon in travelling and camp life
A Trial will satisfy any epicure.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

SOLD AT THE BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT

Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Satara (s), from Karachi and Persian Gulf; Bengal (s), Sydney and Scawfell (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Acrobosca (s), for Hull and Nizam (s), Trieste, Venice, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.—The Bombay Light Horse will not hold mounted sports this evening.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The following is the statement for the month of June last:—Daily average attendance, 184·77; admissions, 2,073; prevailing diseases, fevers, stomach and bowel affections and liver diseases.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of June last was 2,250, of which 341 were new admissions, the daily average being 75.

BURSTING OF A WATER-PIPE.—The Tulsi main pipe on Gibbs Road at Malabar Hill burst yesterday morning, causing the stoppage of all traffic from the Malabar Hill side.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this Institution during last month was 616 males, 386 females and 218 children, out of which 928 were Hindoos, 284 Parsees, and 8 Musalmans. The daily average being 40·66.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations:—Messrs. Nansibhoy Khyraz & Co., Rs. 10; Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 25; the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, Rs. 10; Mr. F. de Bovis, Rs. 5; Mr. G. Cotton, Rs. 10; Messrs. Vurjeevandas and Nurrotumdas Madowdas, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 2; Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 10; Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Rs. 10; Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Rs. 10; Mr. C. Lowell, Rs. 10; Mr. S. A. Duigan, Rs. 10; Mr. F. Bosmoni, Rs. 5; T. F. P., Rs. 5; Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, Rs. 10; Mr. F. H. Mehta, Rs. 5.

THE KIRKEE FOX HOUNDS.—The Kirkee Hounds met on Monday morning, at Haraspur, and a goodly gathering of sportsmen, including several ladies, followed the Master, when he started off to draw the sugar-cane fields beyond the railway. Several jacks were soon on foot, and getting on to the line of one, the hounds hunted prettily through the canes, finally pushing him across the railway when he was viewed just in front. Unfortunately, the wire fencing proved an insuperable obstacle to the field, who had to go a couple of miles up the line to the nearest crossing. The hounds meanwhile being without assistance, failed to carry on the line through the thick cover, and, although it was afterwards, picked up, the hounds were unable to make it good, and, after drawing for another hour, were taken home.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A large stone, of about four cubic feet, came rolling down the hill at Forjett Lane, Malabar Hill, at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and passed through a room of a chawl standing at the base of the hill, bringing down the wall. Fortunately the occupants, seven in number, were not in the room, though a woman and a child were less fortunate, and sustained slight injuries from the falling *debris*.—About a quarter to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a portion of the second and third storeys of a house, situated in Cammateepoora, 2nd Lane, suddenly fell in. A man named Sewpursad Ramlall fell with the *debris* and sustained serious injuries. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. The house belongs to one Gungaram Peerajee, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

ASSAULT.—Vishnoo Baboo, a mill labourer, unemployed, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with voluntarily causing hurt to a woman named Luxmee, by means of a wooden piston, at a chawl at Gorupdeo, on the 24th June last. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, on the day previous to the assault, told the accused, who has been leading an idle life for the past, year and-a-half-one and who was a distant relative of hers, not to play cards on the verandah of her chawl. He became annoyed, and on the following day, the 24th June, on the complainant coming out of her room on some private business, the accused, who was seated at the doorway, took up a wooden piston and gave her a severe blow on the head, causing a wound which bled profusely. A neighbour who witnessed the occurrence, immediately came up and snatched the wooden piston out of accused's hand and seized hold of him. The police were called and the accused was arrested. The injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she remained under treatment for seven days, and after being an out-door patient, was discharged only three days ago. The accused, who made no defence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Churney Road, touching the death of Nowrojee Dadabhoy Mody. Deceased was a clerk in the service of Messrs. Crawford and Company, auctioneers, and lived with his brother, Ardaseer Dadabhoy Mody, a licentiate of medicine and surgery of the Bombay University, at Churney Road. It appears deceased's first wife died about three years ago, and he re-married a year later. Deceased lost his first wife in child-birth, and it was stated that his second wife being *enciente* he became despondent about her. Five or six days ago his wife became ill and was confined to her bed. Dr. A. D. Mody, deceased's brother, attended her. On Monday morning Dr. Mody wrote to Dr. Parukh asking him to call that evening for a consultation regarding the illness of deceased's wife. Deceased becoming aware of this immediately went to his brother's dispensary, and taking up a bottle of laudanum swallowed a portion of the drug, then rushed out of the dispensary. Returning home, he lay on a bed in his room, after telling a member of the family he had taken opium. On being asked why he had taken it, deceased said he could not bear to hear of his wife's illness, and that he wished to die. Deceased's brother and three other doctors did all they could for the unfortunate man, but he did not rally, and died the same afternoon. The verdict was "that the death of Nowrojee Dadabhoy Mody was caused by laudanum which he administered to himself whilst suffering from temporary insanity."

OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey gave his decision in the case in which Mahadeo Paranjpe, the printer and publisher of the vernacular paper, *Native Opinion*, was charged with publishing an obscene advertisement. Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Branson, defended the accused. In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate said he took it for granted that Mr. Frere did not intend by the proceedings to attack the very general practice of advertising aphrodisiac medicines. Many worthy persons no doubt object on principle to all such advertisements as being disgusting in their nature, and possessing a corrupting and demoralising tendency. On the other hand, the practice was general and notorious, and as long as such advertisements were expressed in sufficiently decent and guarded language, the practice of advertising such medicines would never be interfered with in Criminal Courts on grounds of obscenity. His Worship understood that the Public Prosecutor had been induced to take action because, in his opinion, the line of public decency had been overstepped, and this opinion was admittedly founded on the official English translation of a portion of the advertisement. As the question of criminal liability turned on the correct appreciation of the Mahratta words employed, his Worship was of opinion that it would have been expedient if the prosecution had consulted some competent Mahratta scholar or medical practitioner before instituting the proceedings. It was from the evidence of Doctors Kirtikar and Anna Moreshwar that the language of the translation was unnecessarily coarse and misleading, and that the advertisement on the face of it showed that the medicine was required for other than mere aphrodisiac purposes. If the official translation had been tested, it would have been seen that the words complained of might have been translated into language of a very different character, to which no reasonable exception could be taken. The portion objected to was no doubt, his Worship said, coarse in expression, and plainly referred to the usual subject of ordinary aphrodisiac advertisements, while the latter part of it showed that the same medicine was proclaimed as a specific for common diseases of women and children. Under the circumstances, and reading the advertisement as a whole, and even accepting as a fact that the portion objected to by the prosecution was quite capable of bearing a perfectly decent signification, his Worship did not think the contention of the Public Prosecutor could be reasonably sustained. He therefore acquitted the accused.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the sailing ship Talavera, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

APPEAL AGAINST A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

MR. STEPHEN HOWARD appeared again at the Bombay High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, and applied to their Lordships to cancel the order of Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, dismissing the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Howard against the *Poona Observer*. He also asked that the case might be called up for trial by the High Court, and that either the evidence of Col. LaTouche, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, might be taken, or that a special commission might be ordered to take the evidence. The applicant urged in his petition that a failure of justice was apprehended unless the High Court directed that the evidence of Col. LaTouche should be taken, and he added that Mr. Hamilton himself had practically pronounced it to be indispensable to the prosecution. As Col. LaTouche was no longer holding the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate, his evidence given in the present case would not be detrimental to the administration of justice; nor would the Magistrate suffer any loss of dignity thereby, either in his person or his office.

It will be remembered that the case of defamation arose out of a prosecution instituted against Mr. Howard in the Poona Court on a charge of theft of old newspapers which was dismissed by Col. LaTouche. The defamation, according to the allegation of the petitioner, was contained in the report of the case which had appeared in the *Poona Observer*.

In support of his petition, the applicant submitted a long affidavit, in which it was stated that Mr. Hamilton had "arbitrarily declined" to hear him on certain points material to to the prosecution. He pointed out to the Magistrate that Mr. Ryan, before whom the case was originally proceeded with, had omitted to note the fact that the accused had, by the mouth of their counsel, tendered an apology, and he applied to his Worship that the fact of the apology having been made should be recorded. But the Magistrate declined to take any notice of it. Mr. Howard stated further that four witnesses whom he had caused to be subpœnaed were not in attendance in the Magistrate's Court owing to their not having been officially warned to attend on the previous occasion when his case was adjourned. No blame was attached or imputed to him on account of their absence. But when he applied for an adjournment, the Magistrate refused to grant it, and directed the complainant to enter the box and give his own evidence. The complainant submitted that his evidence did not yet appear to be necessary. The Magistrate, however, "peremptorily ordered" the complainant to give his evidence, and proceeded to conduct his examination "in a browbeating manner." Mr. Howard went on to state in his affidavit that by the direction of the Magistrate, he was proceeding to mention the omissions which made th report in the *Poona Observer* defamatory, when he was stopped by the Magistrate, who ruled that he would not trust his (Mr. Howard's) recollection. The Magistrate then asked him, if he had any other evidence to prove that part of his case. He replied that he proposed to call Sergeant Wilson and Mr. Xavier, a pleader, who were present in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court when the charge of theft preferred against him was investigated. The Magistrate also refused to admit this evidence, although Mr. Howard said he told his Worship that the High Court had that very morning expressly ruled that the evidence of persons who were present in Court, and had heard all that had taken place, would in a legal sense be the best evidence. For these reasons, Mr. Howard said, he had to request the Magistrate to dismiss the charge, in order that he might submit the whole of the proceedings to the High Court for revision. The petitioner concluded by asking that the case should be called up and tried by the High Court itself, as otherwise he apprehended that there would be a failure of justice.

The order made by Mr. Hamilton in the case was submitted to the Court. The Magistrate said that the question was whether Mr. Howard's recollection of the evidence sworn in the case at Poona was evidence in the present inquiry, and whether he could call witnesses to state what evidence was given in that case. It could be conceived that, without intending it, a recollection of what took place at the trial might not be the exact truth, after twelve weeks had elapsed. The record of the trial was the evidence on the trial, and as there was no record in this case except the particulars in the form prescribed for summary trials, the Magistrate said there was nothing with which he could compare the report. He did not consider he should be justified in allowing witnesses to supplement these particulars. For it would be next to impossible to judge whether they were adding to or subtracting from their former evidence. Comparing the report with those particulars, he could not say it was not substantially true. Mr. Howard had asked that the case might be dismissed to allow him to apply to the High Court. The accused were accordingly discharged. His Worship added that if the High Court held that the evidence should be taken, it was hoped that the case would be transferred for trial at Poona, where the accused and the witnesses resided.

Their Lordships directed that the papers filed in support of the above application should be sent to Mr. Hamilton, and that he should be asked to report thereon with as little delay as possible.

ALLEGED CRRIMINAL APPROPRIATION.

MR. CROWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday concluded the hearing of the case in which Shripal Cutchra, a Hindoo cloth-dealer, was charged by an opium merchant, named Manockchund Mita, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000. The Hon. Mr. Perozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Rele, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant in November last year came to Bombay to purchase opium. He brought with him the amount of money the subject-matter of the charge, and gave it to the accused to keep for him. A week or two later, having occasion to pay away some money, the opium merchant asked accused for some cash, and he was then informed that the notes had been stolen from a box in his room. Complainant declined to accept this statement as an explanation. Shripal Cutchra then tried to hush the matter up by promising to make good the amount himself. However, having failed to keep his promise, Manockchund threatened to take the matter up. Accused then charged two of his servants with the theft of the notes, but did not proceed with the charges. The complainant subsequently took these proceedings, but the money was never recovered. His Worship recorded the evidence and committed the case to the next Sessions, to be held in September, having framed a charge of criminal misappropriation against the accused.

SWINDLING BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey delivered his decision in the case in which Shaik Dawood Shaik Carreem, a private in the Marine Battalion, was charged with cheating the Superintendant of the Government Savings Bank, Mr. Cannon, by personation, out of a sum of Rs. 473. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared on behalf of the Bank.

His Worship, after narrating the circumstances of the case, remarked that the accused, as appeared from the sheet-roll of the regiment, was enlisted in the Marine Battalion Regiment on the 17th June 1886, so that while still a recruit boy he had committed the offence with which he was charged. In defence it had been urged by the accused that he had received oral instructions from Shaik Oosman to draw from his account, and that no cheating had been committed, as the Superintendent had not asked him who he was. This his Worship did not for a moment believe, unsupported as it was, and he entertained no doubt that the Superintendent had been deceived, and had been, by the deception, induced to allow accused to, make the eight withdrawals. The offence was a serious one and the whole of the evidence, coupled with the examination of the accused, had satisfied the Court that the fraud had been committed with great method and deliberation. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner, who had been brought up at each hearing by a military escort of his comrades, was then taken charge of by the civil police.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

THE following further subscriptions has been received in aid of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	12,814	10	6
His Highness the Nizam	250	0	0
Sir Maxwell Melvill	50	0	0
Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass	50	0	0
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., C.I.E., annual	25	0	0
Mr. Liladhar Shamjee Jadowjee	25	0	0
Mr. J. H. Fernandez	25	0	0
Mr. T. R. Fernandez	25	0	0
Sirdar Venayek Wassudew	25	0	0
Prince Samatsingjee Sursingjee	20	0	0
Mr. George Cotton	20	0	0
Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd	20	0	0
Mr. Henry Conder	20	0	0
A Parsee Lady	20	0	0
Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, annual	10	0	0
Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, annual	10	0	0
Professor Wordsworth, annual	10	0	0
Sir Frank H. Souter	10	0	0
Subscription of Rs. 5 each	10	0	0
Do. under „ 5 „	8	0	0
	Rs. 13,447	10	6

THE ANCESTRAL PROPERTY OF KHOJAS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Hamedohoy Habibbhoy and Hassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, a minor son of his, was continued before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the first defendants.

Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on further cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, said he had two sons. Witness knew Mahomed Gangjee Mistry, who had settled about Rs. 13,000 for the maintenance of the family of his son. Witness did not know whether Mahomed had a quarrel with his son or not; but he had no affection for that son. A trust was made for the son in respect of the money. Witness knew Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and his son Meherali. Witness did not know that Meherali obtained about ten lakhs of rupees from his father during the latter's life-time.

In re-examination by Mr. Starling, witness said, when he mentioned on Monday, that Khoja customs were unsettled, he meant only some of them. The custom of treating ancestral and self-acquired property as one and the same was, witness thought, a settled custom. So was the custom that a father could will away his property as he pleased. There was no difference of opinion on these customs at the meetings of the Khoja community to which witness had referred. No evidence was taken before the Khoja Commission; but the community collected opinions from different persons and places, and laid them in writing before the Commission. Opinions were obtained from Cutch, Kattiawar, Zanzibar, &c.

Mr. Starling: On what points were the opinions divergent?

Mr. Jardine objected to the question, saying that if the opinions were in writing, they would speak for themselves. They were the result of hearsay evidence given on other peoples' inquiries.

Mr. Starling put another question to clear up what witness had said on Monday. Were memorials sent to Government about the matter of the opinions?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Starling: You don't remember what was contained in those memorials; do you?

Witness: No. As far as witness remembered, the only instance of a son suing his father for partition of family property was that of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, who filed a suit against his father in the Supreme Court. Witness had heard of suit. He had not heard of a claim for partition of family property made by a son during the life-time of his father. With regard to the case of Dhunjee Curmali, witness knew he and his son were living together, but he did not know whether they were trading together. The partition in that case took place with the father's consent. Alibhai Jan was a *varras* at Mahim. He was a poor man.

Itchalal Vundravan, a cocoanut-seller, formerly a mehta in the employ of Cassum Dossa, knew that his master had a quarrel with his son Mahomed. Cassum waited to turn him out of the house, and he filed a suit in the Supreme Court. Witness managed the suit for his master, which was heard before Sir Erskine Perry and another judge. The case was heard two or three days. A decision was given, and Mahomed was ordered to leave the house. He would not, and he was eventually turned out by the Sheriff. Witness paid the Sheriff's bill for turning Mahomed out of the house.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, witness said he was 60 years of age. Mahomed was turned out of his father's house in 1849. Witness did not know what became of him afterwards. He took some contracts, but died soon after.

Khan Mahomed Dattobhai, a merchant trading with the Malabar Coast, remembered that his father got no property from his grandfather. Among Khojas the custom was to treat the ancestral and self-acquired property as the same. A father could alienate or will away ancestral property as he pleased. Witness remembered no instance of a son obtaining a share in the family estate during the life-time of his father. About 20 or 25 years ago, the Khojas appointed a Court of Arbitration. There were twelve members, of whom the witness was one. Sons made claims against fathers who had possession of ancestral property and had turned them out of the house. No such claim was allowed by the Court of Arbitration. Witness was married to a daughter of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim. The latter was not then a man of wealth. He was a rising man at the time. Witness had got no property from his father. He and his brother were joint, and his brother lost all the joint property. Witness has had a quarrel with his son and had turned him out of the house. He had heard of instances of sons being turned out by their fathers without any maintenance. Cassum Dossa of Mahim turned his son out of the house, but witness could not say whether Cassum had ancestral property in his possession. Allee Hajee, who had possession of ancestral property, turned his son out of his house, and gave the property to his nephew, Peroo Soomar. Dhunjee Curmali turned his son Goolam Hoosein out of the house, but as the latter afterwards traded jointly with his father, the father gave Goolam Hoosein something. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, now deceased, gave none of his property to his sons; but gave it all to his widow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: There is no distinction among Khojas between ancestral and self-acquired property. When a Khoja makes a will, however, he makes a distinction between the two kinds of property, although there is no need for doing so. Both in speech and in writing we make use of different words regarding the two kinds of property. I am not now a member administering justice to the jumat. I was such a member ten or fifteen years, and ceased on a split occurring in the caste. I cannot now mention any particular case that came before us. The petitions of several persons who sought for a partition from their fathers were dismissed. The widow of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey is apparently on good terms with her sons; but there is some bitterness between them. I lost my money about thirty years ago. I was joint with my sons and traded with them.

Mr. Jardine: And after some time, your sons turned you out instead of your turning them out?

Witness: No, I turned them out. My sons were living in the house of Gangbai, Fazul Noormahomed's mother, but they took their meals separately. I rented a portion of the house subsequently.

Rahimbhoy Hemraj, a broker of estates, said he was a mookhee about twelve years ago. He was a Soonee, and was a manager of the affairs of the sect. According to the custom of the caste, a Khoja could alienate or will away any of the ancestral or self-acquired property as he pleased. There was no distinction between the two kinds of property. If a father turned a son out of his house, the son had no right to maintenance from his father or any claim to ancestral property. The customs of the Soonees and the Shias in this respect were the same. Witness never heard an instance of a son claiming a part of the ancestral property against the will of his father. He knew of instances of ancestral property being divided unequally among the sons of Khojas. Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy consulted witness before making his will. He left six sons behind him, and had divided his property unequally among them. At meetings of the caste at which witness was present, the plaintiff, as far as he remembered, was also present when the question of ancestral and self-acquired property was discussed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Witness was aware that Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy had by his will directed that all his property was to be divided equally among his six sons.

Mr. Jardine: Why then did you say the contrary a few minutes ago?

Witness: I meant to say that Cassumbhoy had made advances to his sons for trade, and that those advances were to be deducted from the respective shares of each son.

Mr. Jardine: Do you think you were giving evidence honestly when you stated the contrary a few minutes ago?

Witness: Yes, I was speaking honestly. I meant to say that some of the sons having sustained losses in trade got less at the partition than others who had sustained no losses in trade. That is the only instance of unequal division of property among Khojas.

Mr. Jardine: Do you know of any case in which a man has disposed of ancestral property against his sons' wish?

Witness: I don't remember of any such instance. Mahomed Cassum's is the only instance that I now remember of a son being turned out by his father. At the time Mahomed Cassum was turned out, the Khojas were all Soonees.

Mr. Jardine: Do you know that Cassum Dossa was once accused of murder?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jardine: And his son Mahomed was called as a witness against his father?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jardine: Was that a cause of quarrel between the father and the son?

Witness: It may have been.

Mr. Jardine: Most of the people of the caste were glad when Mahomed was turned out of the house?

Witness: I don't know. Opinions may vary as to the ancient customs of the caste; but the opinion of the majority is the same. We are all anxious that legislation should settle the law of Succession among us. And the reason of our anxiety in this respect is that the existing customs are vague and uncertain. When a custom was set up, it was found that a number of Khojas would support it, and a number of others would at the same time oppose it. A son has noright to compel his father to provide maintenance for him. I have not changed mind since the memorial went up to Government.

Mr. Jardine: Are you indebted to Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy?

Witness: No.

Mr. Jardine: Does he not hold a decree against you?

Witness: No. One Rungildas held a decree against me, but I cannot say if Ahmedbhoy has got it transferred to himself.

Alibhai Curmali said his father died five years ago, and had a dispute with him on account of his wife about a year before his death. Witness returned to the house after six months' separation. His father was worth three or three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. After his death, witness got Rs. 3,000, while his two sons got Rs. 40,000 each. The rest of the property went to witness's younger brother. There was no distinction among Khojas between ancestral and self-acquired property. Every thing depended on the pleasure of the father as to how much a son should get by way of inheritance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: His father had written in his will that all his property was self-acquired. The younger brother died two years later; and all the property had now come to witness. Witness did not know of any instance of a father giving away ancestral property to any one of his sons at his pleasure. Witness was friendly enough with his father at the time of his death. He started as a poor man in life.

At this stage the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE EDUCATION OF MOHAMEDANS.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI GHULAM MOHAMED invited the Mohamedans of Camp and City of Poona to meet him at Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid's residence, in the Main Street, on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd instant, with a view to deliver a lecture on education. Among those present were Khan Bahadur Maulawi Syed Abdul Fattah, Mohamed Husain Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, Khan Sahib Maulawi Sirajuddin, B.A., Persian Professor, Deccan College, Abdulla Abdul Wahid, Siddik Haji Alla Rakha, Maulawi Syid Yakub, Rafiuddin Abdoola Ahmed, Mirza Ahmed Beg Munshi, Munshis Nurkhan, Ziauddin, Mirza Asadbaig, Hakim Zainul Abidin and many others.

The Maulawi Syid Abdul Fattah was called to the chair. The lecturer explained the benefits of education, and the disadvantages from its want at great length, giving examples of educated Mohamedans who had risen to high positions. Mr. M. H. Hakim urged the meeting to gird up their loins, to work hard without merely trusting to fate, if they indeed wanted to come up to the present standard of efficiency. The speaker referred to the achievement of the Moors of Spain, and generally to the conquests of the Arabs in science, literature and arts from the time of the Prophet Mahomet to the Middle Ages, and asked them if they could justly compare themselves to the learned and vigorous Arabians of those times Mr. Serajuddin Abdul Fattah Maulawi, B.A., dwelt upon the interest taken by Government in the cause of Mahomedan education. He first exhorted them to help themselves, and then he promised everybody else would help them. Maulawi Syed Yakub spoke in the same strain as the previous speakers, and asked the meeting to thank the Khan Bahadur who had taken the trouble to come from Bombay and exhort Mahomedans in the way he had done. The chairman recapitulated the previous speeches, and promised the audience that if they kept on steadily at the rate they were going, they would do well. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE TRAFFIC OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE report of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the second-half of 1886, of which we gave a brief abstract yesterday, show an increase over 1885 in the receipts from ordinary first and second class passengers as also those from season tickets, which are entirely issued for Bombay, local and suburban traffic at very low fares. There was a falling-off, however, in the number of third class *mail train* passengers as well as in the receipts under this head. At the same time the receipts from third class passengers by *ordinary trains* were less than in 1885, though the number carried was greater, the average distance travelled by each passenger of this class having been 20·34 miles only as compared with an average of 23·09 miles in the corresponding period of 1885.

The decrease (amounting to 19,263 tons) in the weight of general goods and merchandise carried was due to the diminished traffic in wheat for export: the quantity of wheat carried over the Company's lines during the half-year having been 76,955 tons only, as against 128,042 tons in 1885. The traffic in other grains and pulses, the food of the country, showed an increase, however, of 18,637 tons over that of 1885. The salt traffic of the Company's own line was less by 16,148 tons than that of 1885, owing to partial cessation of the exceptional demand for Kharaghora salt caused in 1885 by the short salt crop of that year at the Sambhur Lake in Rajputana alluded to in the Directors' Report issued in June last.

Both salt and wheat, however, being carried at the lowest rates, the loss of revenue was less in proportion than the diminution in tonnage carried, and was more than compensated by increase in goods traffic of other descriptions, the net result being an increase of £10,687 in the gross receipts from general goods and merchandise, and of 0·1d. in the average receipt per ton per mile on the actual traffic.

The principal articles, besides food-grains and pulses, that show increase in 1886, are bagging, cotton, dyeing materials, firewood, line, machinery, metals, mowra, opium, seeds, State Railway materials, stone and marble, tobacco, wool, and some articles of minor importance, while cocoanuts, fruit and vegetables, jagree, piece-goods, and some other minor descriptions of traffic were carried in diminished quantities during the half-year.

The gross earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Line alone for the half-year were, Rs. 77,41,797, which is Rs. 1,90,441 less than in the corresponding period of 1885. This decrease is due to diminution in the goods earnings, the coaching traffic having produced in 1886 Rs. 1,84,679 more than in 1885. The decrease in goods receipts amounted to Rs. 3,65,073, and was entirely due to diminution in the export wheat traffic. the quantity of wheat carried from Delhi to Bombay via Sabarmati having been 37,298 tons only during the half-year, while in 1885 it exceeded 100,000 tons. The loss of gross revenue to the lines owned and worked by the Company from this diminution in the Delhi-Bombay wheat traffic represented, during the half-year under notice, more than Rs. 10,00,000, of which about Rs. 7,,00,000 fell upon the Rajputana-Malwa lines, and the balance on the Company's own line. The gross revenue from other descriptions of goods traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa lines showed increase, however, to the extent of more than Rs. 4,00,000 in 1886 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1885.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

OUR readers are aware of the address prepared by our (Surat) local board to be presented to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee. This address was prepared at a cost of Rs. 325, which amount the Government, we are glad to say, have refused to sanction as illegal. The local fund is public money which should be used with great care and judgment for purposes of public comfort and convenience.—*Guzerat Mitra*.

THE PUBLIC ADDRESS NUISANCE.

BOMBAY feels flattered at the honour done to Lord Reay, but we trust the good feeling will not take the form of a public address. It is an important question whether the rule that no Government official can receive an address is applicable to his Excellency the Governor or not. We know the noise recently made by certain people when Sir William Wedderburn accepted an address; we are aware that Lord Reay is deserving of an address as well as anybody, but he, as the head of the Presidency, should have set an example by declining to accept it. If the other communities of Bombay naturally wishing not to be behind-hand in doing honour to the Governor, choose to follow the example of the Mahomedans, his Excellency wil be besieged by address givers. If he accepts one he will have to accept all. The Mofussil communities will then follow section by section, and the Governor will have to devote a portion of his time to reply to them. We hope Lord Reay will put a stop to this ill-timed movement.—*Bombay Samachar*.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS FOR INDIA.

THE *Indu Parkash*, in an article on this subject, says:—Lord Dufferin has himself declared that he would be glad, if he could during his tenure of office introduce the elective principle as regards our Legislative Councils. And there are, we believe, many non-official Anglo-Indians who think that the Councils must be reformed. But, as we have already hinted, the movement must have "force and volume" given to it before it can be expected to lead to any practical action on the part of Government. The history of all political reforms in England shows that all those reforms succeeded after long and protracted agitations, that at times shook, as it were, the country to its very basis, and when the cry for those reforms came from the masses. In India, the masses are inert, and, we must candidly state, the movement has not penetrated them at all. Further, we have begun to doubt whether the cause of social reform—where it requires legitimate legislative help—will be promoted if the elective principle be introduced into our Councils just at present. We need more assurance on the point, and we are afraid that assurance events that have transpired so far, and the spirit that seems to prevail have failed to give us. What will be the gain to the country if men who are sent as its representatives would abolish the Widow Marriage Act or insist on imprisoning women to enforce harsh customs, or if those who would exhibit such a reactionary spirit are returned to the Council? The present attitude towards social reform questions must change, or else it may prove a leap in the dark. Let us not be misunderstood. We fully believe that the life of the country depends on its social arrangements and, therefore, social reform, to our mind, must proceed along, if not precede, political progress. Yet we do not mean that changes should be forced on an unwilling people by penal or coercive enactments. What, however, is clearly essential to the success of the cry now so generally raised is that there should be guarantee that the elective legislature will not be actuated by a spirit of blind and caste-ridden conservatism, and that the social problem will meet with a fair treatment free from the spirit of tyranny which Prof. Wordsworth has justly characterised as blighting and selfish.

HAS COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY BEEN ACHIEVED?

THE photographic world has been deeply interested by the announcement that a process of colour photography has at last been discovered. The art has made wonderful strides during the last forty years; but hitherto it has been found impossible to reproduce the colour as well as the form of natural objects. Attempts have not been wanting, for the inducement has been great, the vista which such an achievement would open up being of indefinite extent. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been curious, therefore, to ascertain to what extent the latest invention has carried the art, and a few days ago a representative had an interview with its author, Mr. J. E. Mayall, of 164, New Bond Street. The following is an account of the interview:—

TWELVE YEARS PERFECTING THE PRINCIPLE.

The whole process was explained with the fullest details, but unfortunately Mr. Mayall's lavish use of scientific terminology, combined with a characteristic habit of conversational digression, very charming and instructive, but equally distracting, makes a popular description a task of some difficulty. It is, however, evident that the new idea was not an inspiration or a happy accident, but the outcome of careful study and scientific experiment. Mr. Mayall has been for twelve years perfecting the principle, which he has now brought to the point of artistic and commercial utility, and, so far from proceeding by the rule of thumb, this has involved the study of abstruse subjects as the laws of optics and a steady course of microscopic and spectroscopic analysis. In short, a very considerable scientific knowledge has been essential to the development of the art, and Mr. Mayall's training as an experimental and analytical chemist at American universities prior to settling in London, some forty years ago, has been of the utmost value. Amateur photographers are quite aware of such primary facts as that blue will appear white and yellow black, but the reason why is not so generally known. Mr. Mayall's disquisitions on the vibrations of light and the chemical effects of the sun's rays give an insight into these and other phases of photography, and manifest his familiarity with its scientific aspects. Taking up an ordinary black and white photograph of the late Professor Fawcett, Mr. Mayall could tell by the tone the colours of the tie and the vest, or whether it was a gold or jewelled stud which adorned the breast of Professor Huxley. This fact indicates that the colour, although undeveloped, has left its impress upon the ordinary camera-photograph.

HOW A COLOURED PHOTOGRAPH IS TAKEN.

In proceeding to obtain a coloured photograph Mr. Mayall takes his negative in the ordinary way, but by the electric instead of sun light. The former is much more easily manipulated, and is more under control, than the latter. Dull days and even darkness are no longer hindrances to the work of photography, and as the artificial light, which is placed under an umbrella-shaped reflector, can be turned and twisted about in any direction, the operator has facilities which were never at his command when he utilized the sun's rays. Beyond this the electric light is more generous and less brutally frank to the sitter. While the sun emphasizes the slightest flaw or peculiarity in the complexion the electric light modifies and tones it down, the artist can as a consequence produce a more flattering result. Having obtained a print, it is dipped into a weak solution of sulphuric acid, which produces a granulated surface, and at this stage the colour is applied in the form of a mordant, which might be popularly described as liquid coloured glass, and as a consequence of its transparency the modelling of the original photograph is retained. It is not applied with a brush but with a little cotton wool, and one of the characteristics of the colours is that they do not run into each other.

AN ARTISTIC, LIFELIKE, AND PERMANENT REPRODUCTION.

Fifteen mordants are used, three of which are flesh tints, the natural effect being largely secured by the tone of the negative. For instance, if the same colour were applied to the photograph of a mulatto and a fair man, the tone of the print would make the former much darker than the latter. The colour identifies itself so thoroughly with the work of the camera that it does not appear as something superadded, as in the case of brush-coloured photographs. In short, the finished picture is a remarkably life-like reproduction of the original, in which it is almost impossible to distinguish between the work of the camera and the effects of the subsequent stages. The final result of the process as shown in the portraits of Princess Christian and several ladies in Court costume which Mr. Mayall has taken is vastly superior to the ordinary coloured photographs, and even can stand comparison with the most exquisitely painted camera portraits by competent artists, which necessarily are very costly. There is scope for care and taste, but natural processes accomplish the greater portion of the work, so that there is more certainty and precision in the operation along with greater rapidity. The system cannot be described in strict terms as colour photography, as the colours are not reproduced by the camera, but it is the nearest approach that has yet been made to it, and the result is an artistic, lifelike, and permanent reproduction of the sitter.

MR. O'DONNELL ON "PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

MR. F. HUGH O'DONNELL, ex-vice-president and hon. secretary of the Home Rule Confederation, writes a letter to the *Times*, in which he says:—

"Not even the repugnance with which the Parnellite system has for many years inspired me can allow me to leave uncorrected some misstatements of your anonymous informant on 'Parnellism and Crime' in relation to alleged complicity of the Parnellites in the crimes of Byrne, the fugitive secretary of the Home Rule Confederation and Land League. Especially it is absolutely false that Byrne owed the position of secretary, which he so horribly abused, to any initiative on the part of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, or any other leaders of the Parnellite movement. On the contrary, his secretaryship was simply an inheritance from the Home Rule Confederation of Messrs. Isaac Butt, Shaw, Mitchell, Henry, &c. He became secretary of the Irish Land League of Great Britain simply because the Irish Home Rule Confederation had become the Land League, and because almost all the officials, especially all the paid officials like Byrne, continued to occupy their old posts in the new development. As I resented with increasing indignation and contempt what I regarded as the degradation of the National movement to a sordid and untenable form of agrarian socialism, I took no part in the administration of the new movement; but it is simply the fact that when I was vice-president and hon. secretary of the Home Rule Confederation Byrne was already engaged, first as assistant secretary, at, I think, £100 a year, and subsequently as secretary. His participation in the abominable enormities of the assassination conspiracy was a cowardly treason to the honourable members of the constitutional organisation, whose confidence he misused, and whose policy he endangered, and I believe that his fall is only another instance of the consequences of joining a secret society, that curse of modern politics. Your anonymous informant also exaggerates the part played by Byrne. My observations, corroborated by the statements of a distinguished member of the grand council of the Primrose League, on the authority of Scotland-yard, pointed, not to Byrne as 'the procurer of the instruments of murder'—surgical knives—but to another person, as ex-surgeon in the service of her Majesty's Government, who during some weeks previous to the Phœnix Park massacre had made himself a visitor in the Land League office in London, and who is now reported to be the apostolic successor in New York of the condemned dynamiter, Dr. Gallagher. Byrne was the tool of abler and wickeder men, who practised upon his passionate nature and his blind sense of obligation to the secret society which had enmeshed him and which deliberately caused him to abuse his office of trust for the furtherance and concealment of their infernal designs, but, such as he was, his secretaryship was entirely antecedent to and independent of the Parnellite policy."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mail, and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. R. S. Brown and Mr. Coles and family, Brig.-Genl. LaTouche.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. R. Mackintosh.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

THE *St. James's Gazette* allows to be seen very plainly the dissatisfaction and alarm with which a large section of Conservative party regard the political situation as affected by the want of prudence and tact in regard to the Egyptian question. The article which we take from the issue of the 18th June but enforces what was strongly urged in previous issues that Sir Drummond Wolff's mission was a job which was forced on Lord Salisbury against his better Judgment by the fourth party of which Sir Drummond was the prominent second. The promptitude with which the *Morning Post* avails itself of the electoral defeat in Lincolnshire to suggest the remodelling of the Ministry so as to form a really strong Government, shows that the *St. James's Gazette* very exactly indicates a current of opinion which may lead to unexpected results.

THE MISERY OF THE SITUATION.

The misfortune known as the Wolff Mission seems to be in rapid process of development. To understand it aright, its origin must not be forgotten; nor will it be possible otherwise to do justice to the Government in its present difficulties. For when this mission was invented for Sir Henry Wolff it was almost impossible to reject the claims of the Fourth Party, of which he was second member. Lord Randolph Churchill was then at the very zenith of his popularity; and Lord Salisbury might well have thought it better for the nation to waste ten thousand pounds or so of its money rather than put the new-formed Government to the risk of some confounding resignation. That much is certainly to be said for the Prime Minister who allowed the appointment to be forced upon him; and any one who remembers the condition of things under which the Conservative Administration of 1885 was formed will not underrate the pressure which Lord Salisbury had to endure. Of course he has to make the best of the "Mission" now, and of course he cannot acknowledge that he never liked it; but who can imagine that if he had foreseen what troubles the Mission would breed he would ever have sanctioned it? Had it been only a "job," and had Sir Henry Wolff done absolutely nothing for the money, it would have been innocent enough; for in that case the mission would have been defended as cheaper after all than the riot and confusion that was created when Lord Randolph Churchill resigned a few months ago. But it did not remain only a job. Long ago it led to serious political trouble, and it has ended in giving the enemies of England far too much advantage in the matter he ought never to have meddled in.

The Mission led to serious trouble long ago for the reason we explained one day last week. Shortly, the French Government found the Mission inexplicable—considering that we had an Ambassador at Constantinople and a Consul-General at Cairo—except upon the theory that an artful attempt was to be made to convert the British occupation of Egypt into more or less of a protectorate. Accordingly, they were soon in arms; and month after month they bombarded our Government with representations and demands of a more threatening character than the country is yet aware of. That was the first result of the Mission which carried us away at once from the strong position held up to that time by every English Government stubbornly and successfully: to wit, that we could not leave Egypt till the country had got fairly settled under a sufficiently stable Government, but that then we would leave. Of course it was possible to force us from that strong position; but there was only one way of doing it—by war. What the Wolff Mission has led us to is its voluntary abandonment for weaker ground; the movement itself opening us to a very formidable attack.

This is the attack that is now going on at Constantinople: the combined onslaught of France and Russia, which we do not suppose there was any good reason for precipitating, or opening a way for. No doubt the French Government would never have desisted long, under any circumstances, from their attempts to force us to terminate the occupation of Egypt; but there was no need of increasing their fears and heating their sensibilities, and certainly no need of providing them and their allies with an entirely new and easy means of cutting in upon us. The vigour with which they are now using the occasion is the theme of all the news-mongers at Constantinople, and must undoubtedly give our Government great concern. For though all that is known on the subject points to the conclusion that it will be fortunate the us if the Convention fails to the ground yet it will be no good thing to look as if we had suffered defeat in a set encounter at the hands of Russia and France combined. And here we see the misery of the situation. It seems plain enough that if the Convention is ratified it will be after certain "concessions" have been made by way of satisfying the Russian and French objections. Thus we hear of some suggestion of Sir Henry Wolff's that "if the ratification were concluded promptly, something might be added in the way of an explanatory Note, which would tranquillise susceptibilities without affecting the main purposes of the Convention." But nothing will tranquillise the susceptibilities of France that does not affect the Convention considerably. Again we hear—but this seems altogether incredible—that Nubar Pasha is coming to England to propose a tranquillization scheme by which England is to have the absolute right of intervention in Egypt only within a certain time, and afterwards only on receiving a mandate from the European Powers. This would be ridiculous. If such a mandate were given at all, it would simply amount to permission to take the burden of reoccupation should the country fall into disorder, on condition that we come out again by mandate as soon as the business is over. That, of course, is not to be thought of, and we cannot imagine that it will be seriously proposed. But even if the Convention is ratified as it stands, according to Lord Salisbury's account of it in the House of Lords the other day, it will almost infallibly prove to England a delusion and a snare.

So evident is this that it is doubtful whether France and Russia oppose the Convention from any other motive than an endeavour to make it worse; though the general supposition is that they would see in its establishment a British success. We have given reasons—to our minds irrefutable reasons—for regarding it in quite another light, and we hope the considerations already advanced will not be neglected. They show that a perilous stock of provision for fierce international dispute is packed in the stipulation that we are to quit Egypt in three years, but not if there is any danger, external or internal, to be apprehended when the date of evacuation has arrived. Again we ask, Who is to decide whether the danger provided for does or does not exist? Who is to settle whether there is enough of it to justify our claim to remain? What is to be expected when the danger is "apprehended"—that is to say, acknowledged to be doubtful more or less? Supposing that at the expiration of the three years our Government know, upon information which yet cannot be made public (a common thing), that much danger is to be apprehended; what are they to do then? Are they to carry out the engagement, well aware of what the consequences must be, or are they to refuse to do so without explanation? Could they do this, considering that in England there is a party which clamours for the evacuation of Egypt, not to speak of the mass of Englishmen who—unless good reasons were given to the contrary—would insist on the fulfilment of a national obligation? These questions do not exhaust the matter by any means. Beyond them, for instance, there is the certainty that what is called "the right of sending our troops back, if there is danger of external invasion, if there is danger of internal disturbance of order, or if there is danger of the Government of Egypt not fulfilling its international obligations," is absolutely worthless, considering all the circumstances of the case. But we need not go any further to show that whether the Convention be ratified or not we shall have reason to regret the outcome of the Wolff Mission.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

THE *Kreuzzeitung*, which frequently has contributions from military authors, prints an article on the British army and naval forces, severely blaming their insufficiency. The army, the writer says, has but two army corps, together not as strong as two German divisions. There is a lack of cavalry and horses, and nothing is prepared for mobilization. The departments for wagons and provisioning are particularly bad. Regiments have only 300 horses for 366 men. The depots for Indian regiments have but twenty horses for eighty-five men. English military literature, it is alleged, affords numerous humorous instances of unsufficiency; yet more severe are the experts who assisted at the manœuvres in England. The *Kreuzzeitung* represents Gibraltar's state as defenceless, its guns being old-fashioned (except two modern guns of doubtful value), and powerless against a foreign squadron, whose ships Gibraltar's guns could not reach. There are no docks for repairing, no room for coal, no protection for the English fleet, and only two torpedo-boats. In conclusion, the *Kreuzzeitung* says, it would be a mistake for England to let herself be blinded by exaggerated trust in the volunteers. The English army is too small. It lacks horses and has no made preparation for war. In this state nobody can rely on England's military power. If she lack the energy to make her army sufficiently strong, and to bring the navy up to modern requirements, the European Powers will get accustomed to cast British interests aside.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 5. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

WITH the exception of Rupee Paper, which influenced by the drop in Silver has declined ⅝ in 4, and ½ in 4½ per cent., the Securities usually quoted by Reuter exhibits an upward tendency, Consols in London yesterday being ⅛ higher at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ¼ dearer at 102½, and French Rentes in Paris ¼ up at 109¼.

In the Produce markets the only movement reported is a partial advance of 3d. in Calcutta Linseed.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower in the near and 1-32d. in the more distant positions. From New York we have no telegram, yesterday being a holiday in the States.

The market for the staple here is quite stagnant, and neither for export nor local consumption have we heard of any buying. If called upon to quote we should say prices were the turn easier on the strength of the favorable crop advices from up-country, but in any case they are nominal.

WHEAT in some respects is firmer, but the firmness has no good foundation. Native dealers, guided entirely by local appearances and ignorant of the extreme depression prevailing in the European markets are buying for future delivery, and European firms are selling, the reverse of the ordinary position of affairs. We hear of transactions in White Delhi at Rs. 4-5-9 and in 91 per cent. Ek Dhani Pessy at Rs. 4-6-9 for next month's delivery. Current prices railway terms are:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-7	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5-9	„
Red do.	„ 4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow, 63 p.c.	„ 4-9-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-4-6	„
Hard Red	„ 4-4-6	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were:—

Cotton	3,993	bales.
Wheat	19,815	cwts.
Linseed	4,767	„
Rapeseed	5,419	„
Gingelly	2,767	„
Poppy Seed	3,512	„

FREIGHTS remain quiet and unaltered. For Liverpool we quote £1 1s. 3d., London £1, Continental ports £1 2s. 6d. ready shipment, and forward £1 all round.

EXCHANGE.—Although private advices report Silver in London weak at 43⅞d. per oz., and private Bills offering here are very few, the influence of Calcutta and China is in favor of steadiness. The Banks are accordingly making forward rates a shade stiffer, while making ready quotations unchanged. The following are rates for next mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79½	

For future delivery the Banks quote Telegraphic at 1s. 4 25-32d. to 13-16d. for this month, 1s. 4 25-32d. for August, and 1-32d. per rupee per month less up to the end of the year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and lower to-day owing to the announcement of the new loan. Fours have receded to Rs. 97 5-16. Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 101⅞ nominal, but at these figures there is nothing doing.

SHARES.—A fair enquiry prevails for Spinning and Weaving Mills, which in most cases are Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share dearer. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are advanced to Rs. 2,650. Fort Press shares are firmer at Rs. 1,425. Bank of Bombay have receded to Rs. 762½.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* of 17th ultimo has the following on the Liverpool Cotton Market:—

The market closes steady. The immediate future course of prices will be shaped mainly by the action of spinners in the matter of "short time." If the movement falls through, an advance in values is certain; but if spinners combine for the purpose of reducing consumption prices will give way, though probably not to any great extent. Meanwhile we repeat that there is no "corner" because there is no "short" interest in the market, and consequently no one to "corner." The late advance was foreseen and predicted several months before the word "corner" was introduced into the discussion. The rise was the result of there having been more buyers than sellers, and buyers preponderated because the facts of supply and demand suggested that it was better to "bull" the market than to "bear" it. The notion that neither "bulls" nor "bears" have any right to meddle with Cotton is no doubt oretically very proper; but practically it is very silly. There are a great many inconvenient things in the world, but sensible men do not lose their tempers over such matters; they arrange their businesses so as to provide against the inconveniences. When Lancashire spinners say that the Liverpool brokers have cornered the Cotton market, they state that which is absolutely untrue. That a number of speculators have bought "futures" in the expectation that (owing to the strong statistical position of the article) prices would advance, is true enough; but a great many spinners did exactly the same thing, and the brokers had nothing whatever to do with the initiation of the movement. Furthermore, the statement that prices have advanced because there is a "corner," checks business in Manchester by causing foreign buyers to hold aloof until the "corner" (which is always a temporary incident) is over; but if they were informed that the rise is due more to natural than to artificial causes, they would be more willing to give out orders because they would see that nothing was to be gained by waiting. That speculators have hastened the advance is true enough, but prices would have gone up in any case, owing to the demand for consumption being greater than the supply, and the upward movement can only be arrested by reduced consumption. Spinners only make themselves ridiculous by orating about an imaginary "corner;" what they have to contend against in the combined influence, or the coincident occurrence, of an inadequate supply of Cotton and a redundant supply of Yarn; and the only way in which they can bring about the realisation of the well-known toast of "Yarns up and Cotton down" is by the adoption of short time." It is possible that if speculators had not touched Cotton prices would not have advanced to the rates now current. But there is really no certainty about this, because if it had not been for the heavy selling early in the season, a much smaller quantity of Cotton would have reached Liverpool, and prices would have hardened accordingly. Let spinners therefore, act sensibly at to-day's meeting. Abusing the attorney for the other side is always evidence of a poor case.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	[illegible] ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	62,000	500	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£8	£8	6 do.	100
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	402
National Bank of India	67,320	£125 990		5 pct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	900	1,200	1,200	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	700	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brett's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	190
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,820	1,820	Rs. 600	680
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 107	1,475
Fort Press Co.	180	5,000	5,000	Rs. 93	1,425
French Press Co.	900	800	800	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	400	500	500	Rs. 25	403
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 40	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,030	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 55	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	325
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	800	800	800	Rs. 75	400
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	200	20	300
Volkart Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	940

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

POTTS—June 21, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain J. W. H. Potts, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TICKELL—June 24, at Bellary, Charles Hammond, eldest son of the late Charles Tickell, late I. N.

THOMPSON—June 27, at Narsinghpur, (Central Provinces), at 5 p.m., from cholera, after a few hours illness, Edwin Austin-Thompson, Civil Surgeon, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1887.

THE Railway Administration Report which Colonel Conway-Gordon has promptly produced for the year that ended on the 31st of last March will go far to relieve the anxieties of the provincial Chamber of Commerce whom Sir John Gorst lately did his best to persuade that the railway necessities of India are, on the whole, being satisfied as diligently as may be. Here, as at home, a more exacting standard of railway enterprise has been set up than either Government or private capitalists are prepared to conform to. But though the thousand and twenty-five miles of railway that were completed and opened for traffic fell short of some of the more ambitious programmes that we have been made familiar with, they represent a very considerable expenditure, by the State and by capitalists, and they mark a progress as large and rapid as it would be reasonable to expect at this time. The Government of India have been urged by competent, but perhaps too enthusiastic advisors, to lay down two to three thousand miles of railway a year for ten years, at a cost roughly estimated at twenty millions a year. We have not yet persuaded ourselves, however, that either our resources or our needs warrant so large and rapid an extension of the railway system of India. Meanwhile a steady continuance of the work at the rate that was maintained last year will bring us in a reasonable time to the happy climax which some seem anxious to reach in an unreasonable time. Western India, or at all events that part of India to which Bombay serves as the most convenient port, is largely favoured by the extension of last year. The South Mahratta Railway made rapid progress towards completion, two hundred and fifty miles being added during the year to the mileage open, and it is expected that the end of next month will see the completion of the enterprise, only a break between Miraj and Belgaum remaining to be finished. On what used to be called the "Kandahar State Railway," and is likely soon to be in fact what it once was in name, work has been pushed vigorously forward, eighty miles having been completed on the Quetta loop line, and almost as much on the main line. The Nizam's Railway also has grown rapidly during the year, in spite of many difficulties, and the increase of eighty-seven miles in the open mileage is creditable to those in charge of it. The extension of the Jodhpore State Railway to Pachbodra has, as we have seen, tempted the enterprising people of Sind to project a line from Hyderabad which is to join with it, and give Kurrachee direct railway connection with Delhi on the one hand and with Bombay on the other. But this is looking somewhat far ahead. We are at least as much interested in the recent completion of forty miles of the West of India Portuguese Railway as in a scheme which, enterprising though it is, may possibly not come to much, and still more in the rapid execution of the first instalment of the Indian Midland Railway, in which Bombay is especially concerned. The opening last year of forty-two miles of this railway—the section from Cawnpore to Chaunrah—satisfied the public that when once the Secretary of State has given his sanction to a railway undertaking there is no want of energy on this side to carry it out.

Colonel Conway-Gordon has little to tell concerning the Bengal-Nagpore line beyond the fact that a company has been formed for constructing it. But the briskness with which the Indian-Midland enterprise has been carried forward warrants the belief that the Nagpore-Bengal line, which is to be constructed under similar auspices, will appear in an early Administration Report in the list of completed enterprises. If it takes only half as long to complete the line as, thanks to Sir John and Sir Richard Strachey, it took to talk about it, we shall be surprised. Colonel Conway-Gordon tells a familiar tale when, in explaining the nature of the project, he says that by the construction of the main line of this railway a new direct route will be opened up between Calcutta and Bombay, effecting a saving in distance of about a hundred and twenty miles. "This, however, is not considered the chief advantage likely to result from the proposed railway, for its greatest value, and the source from which its largest receipts are looked for, will be the opening out of an immense territory in the Central Provinces which has hitherto been inaccessible to external trade, and the providing of an outlet for the produce of the great wheat and seed providing country of Chhattisgarh to the two ports, Calcutta and Bombay." The wonder is that a project of which as much as this can be said should have had to await sanction for half the time that this has been pigeon-holed at the India Office. The enterprise ought to make an early and perceptible addition to the traffic receipts of at least one of the neighbouring lines. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway has apparently already profited by the construction of the Indian-Midland, "railway materials" being included in the goods traffic the improvement of which has contributed to the large increase of receipts on the local line. The G. I. P., by the way, contributed nearly forty-seven per cent. to the total increase in the earnings of the railways of India last year. It will be interesting to see how far this proportionate increase will be maintained when the G. I. P. profits by the through traffic for the two new lines. The G. I. P., meanwhile, shows no readiness greatly to enlarge its mileage. Mention is made of a survey that was carried out last year for laying down a branch line from Chalisgaon to Dhulia. Nothing, however, is said of the Barsi Road branch line, which local opinion has so urgently asked for at one time and another, and which could be made for a third the cost of a railway station, that is to say for nine lakhs. All the same the need for feeder railways is recognised, and there may be an advantage in deferring this enterprise until the experiment of a light line from Nassick Road to Nassick has been fairly tried. In the Baroda State one small project of this nature—the extension from Mahsana to Wadnagur—has been carried out, and surveys were made last cold weather for two schemes, of equally modest dimensions. In Guzerat an extension on a larger scale has long been under consideration—that from Godhra to Rutlam. The country was newly surveyed a few months ago, and the report tells us that a much improved location has been found for the line. Looking to the urgent local demand for it, and the good local traffic which may be reckoned upon, and especially to the relief which this loop line would give to the over-burdened Ahmedabad and Ajmere section, it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in executing the project. It has, in principle, received the sanction of the Government of India, and the case is one in which the India Office may well give effect to the benevolent assurances lately given by Sir John Gorst to the Lancashire memorialists who urged upon him a generous policy of railway extension. We can supplement Colonel Conway-Gordon's chapter upon railway enterprise in Kattiawar with the information that the earth-work of the Junagadh line, about seventy miles, has recently been completed, and that it is expected that the capital of the State will have a train service early next year. It has not all been plain sailing for the Junagadh Durbar in connection with this enterprise, and the zeal with which they have prosecuted it is creditable to them. Kattiawar, indeed, is showing a determination to take its part in the great work of railway development. The Morvi State Railway has been completed, and surveys have been made for metre gauge lines from Dhoraji to Porebunder and from Sihore to Palitana. There must be many of the Kattiawar States which, like Junagadh, have in hand resources sufficient for a narrow gauge railway. Projects of this kind will prove a good investment in any State which has marketable produce, and which has reasonably direct access to a trunk line.

THE significance of the appeal put forth in the *Morning Post* for a change in the Ministry, with a view to forming "a really strong Government," is not confined to the confession thus made that the present Ministry is weak to a degree which alarms its best friends, who are in a position to know how things are really going. The admission and the suggestion must be taken in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the members of the Liberal Union three weeks since, in which he repudiated all thoughts of a re-union of the Liberals, and declared himself in favour of a new National Party, rejecting on the one hand the old Toryism, and on the other the new Radicalism, which he—the author of "the Radical Programme" which took Mr. Gladstone's breath away—denounced as "the English imitation of Nihilism." He rested this proposal, which it is generally believed was formulated in consultation with Lord Randolph Churchill, on the theory that recent events have profoundly modified the relation of the old political parties. The Government, he declared, had been stimulated to put forward a programme greatly in advance of what the Conservatives had formerly accepted, and better adapted to the different conditions arising under the enlarged franchise. This remarkable pronouncement followed close upon Lord Hartington's refusal to respond to Mr. Gladstone's offer to negociate with a view to a reconciliation. The Whig leader is so manifestly throwing in his lot with the Conservative Party, that he apologised for not going in person to Lincolnshire to rally the Liberal Unionists to the side of Admiral Tryon, the Conservative candidate. The abstention of the Liberals in question had caused the defeat of Mr. Stewart Halley at the last election, and it was reasonable to suppose that if they now could be got to vote for his opponent, his defeat would be disastrous. Mr. Chamberlain certainly counted on this result, for he boasted that throughout the country the Liberal abstainers were coming over to the Unionists. The expectation has been falsified by the result, Mr. Stewart Halley having not only wiped out his previous deficit of some two hundred and fifty, but beaten Admiral Tryon by seven hundred and forty-five votes. The presumption will not now be so strong as Mr. Chamberlain assumed it to be, that the Liberal abstainers who really lost the Liberals the majority at the last election are now ready to follow him and Lord Hartington in forming a coalition with the Conservatives bearing the name of the National Party. The designation chosen would be less likely to give the wavering Liberals pause, if it had not been often heard before from the lips of Lord Beaconsfield when educating the Tories. The motto of the *National Review* is Lord Beaconsfield's saying, "What is the Tory Party, unless it represents national feeling?" It is unlucky for the adroit and pushing founder of the Caucus, that he was forestalled in the work of appropriating the word National to party purpose. Still whatever may be thought of the designation of the new political combination, the scheme is evidently struggling into being. Mr. Chamberlain would not have committed himself by asserting that the time has come for a new departure if he had not felt sure of the co-operation of some allies. Lord Randolph Churchill probably, and Lord Hartington possibly, may be willing to pull with him; the suggestion which is made in the *Morning Post* that the Cabinet should be remodelled, so that the Government may be strong, must be regarded as a proof that the Conservatives are willing to see what a new shuffling of the cards may bring them. It is not many months since Lord Salisbury "appealed" to Lord Hartington to become either the Chief of the Cabinet, or a Minister; Lord Hartington refused to accede to that urgent request, because the Liberal Unionists in a body informed him that the acceptance of office with the Conservatives would ruin them with their constituents. Mr. Goschen was deemed a sufficient sacrifice, and he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Conservative Cabinet. If Lord Hartington and the Liberal Unionists now do what they declined to do last spring, and coalesce with the present Ministry, what will the Liberal abstainers in the constituencies think of it? Mr. Chamberlain was quite sure three weeks back they would approve to a man; the result of the Lincolnshire election shows that such a forecast may prove mistaken. What seems more certain is, that the present Cabinet will be replaced by a new combination before the end of the year. But a new "National Party" cannot be created in a year, or in ten.

THE recent death of a Hindu mendicant from arsenical poisoning, reported in our columns, suggests the possibility of some of the deaths said to be due to cholera, and which occur suddenly in the city being caused by some other poison than that of cholera. The deceased had lately arrived in Bombay and was living in a dhurumsala in Falkland Road. He was alone, having no friends, apparently, in Bombay. He was admitted into the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital as a patient suffering from cholera and treated for that disease. Death supervened, it was supposed, from cholera. Fortunately, however, a *post-mortem* examination of the body was made, and the result was the discovery of a quantity of arsenic which was the real cause of death. If the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and of cholera are so much alike as to baffle skilled medical opinion, there is little hope of ordinary people being able to distinguish between them. It is very much to be feared that the occurrence of outbreaks of cholera give opportunities to wicked people to make away with those disagreeable to them. We are told by those who are in a position to observe such things have often been struck by the number of old and infirm people who disappear in times of cholera. The practice of prompt burial, necessitated by the climate, and still more incremation, limits the chance of detection. In cases of suspicion immediate *post-mortem* examinations are the only resource, and they cannot be secured without recourse to the coroner.

A PRIVATE telegram was received yesterday, stating that Mr. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, whom illness compelled to leave Bombay a short time ago, was much better.

FRIENDLY relations have been established with the Shan tribes, east of the Ruby Mines district, and the Bhamo Chinese traders display increasing confidence in the stability of our rule there.

FURTHER confirmation has been received of the news of the Ghilzais' defeat by Gholam Hyder on the 13th, and again on the 16th June. The loss of the tribesmen appears to have been heavy. The presence of strong detachments at various posts of the Cabul-Kandahar road keeps the line of communications open and safe.

THE Government of the Punjab has suggested that the Lahore Central Museum should establish a sub-department of the Art section for the purchase of art-wares for sale to visitors, thus serving the double purpose of keeping up a better display of specimens, and the same benefiting both the purchasing public and the artizans. This is the practice adopted by the Lucknow Museum, and we are of opinion that if all local Museums followed it, a great deal of profit might be derived therefrom.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, it will be remembered, appeared at the Jubilee Levée at the Council Hall, Poona, in the abbreviated attire of the Chief of the Clan Mackay. This is how that incident strikes the Lahore paper:—

Decidedly, H. E. the Governor of Bombay is an innovator. Here in the barbarous North, we have always been accustomed to associate the golden sunflowers and pomegranates of Civil uniform with the packed loyalty of a levée. But they are being educated beyond the conventions of an effete officialism on the Bombay side. At the Jubilee Levée held at Poona the other day, Lord Reay was attired in full Highland costume as befitted a descendant of Odo, John Donald, and Y. Macky with three hundred years of Scotch ancestors behind him. Anglo-Indian society, however, is frivolous and inclined to laugh. One gentleman, who assisted at the Levée, writes:—"Beautiful and improving as is the breechless garment of the Celt, it is not a recognised official uniform." And this is the view that the people of Poona will take. A merciful Providence has saved the Punjab, hitherto, from such a shock. The English community might survive, but the bedazement of the intelligent "darbari" on seeing a plaided, cairn-gormed, sporrand philabeged "skeneduhed, Lat Sahib" would in all probability prove fatal. Our native gentry are not accustomed to "dekilté" costumes.

A DESPATCH from Merv announces that the Chief Engineer of the Bokhara-Samarcand Railway has received orders to begin the construction of the embankments forthwith.

ON the various sorts of pressed and so-called brick teas imported through Kiakhta, the Irkutsk Customs authorities are ordered to levy duties of two, six, and eleven roubles per pood respectively.

ACCORDING to intelligence received from the Trans-Caucasus, a new market has been discovered for Russian petroleum. A company, consisting of several owners of large camel caravans, has been formed at Baku for the purpose of introducing petroleum into Persia by overland route, via Mugan. Several caravans have been sent, but on each occasion the oil failed to reach its destination, being rapidly bought up at Mugan, and in consequence it is now intended to increase the size of the caravans to five hundred camels each. Generally speaking, Russian manufactures have latterly found a ready market in Persia, especially since the Russian manufacturers have complied with the local demands, by producing special wide cotton prints for Persia.

THE bribe offered to the Amir of Afghanistan by Dhulip Singh's emissaries was, the Lahore paper learns, the restoration, if a Russo-Afghan invasion of India should be successful, of all the Trans-Indus territory which was formerly under Afghan rule. The Amir, however, was characteristically reluctant to become a partner in the farce of dividing a live lion's skin, and replied that, though the recovery of the territory would be pleasant, he would like to see some tangible result, before taking into consideration contingencies that might never occur; and that, from an Afghan point of view, the Russians were no more reliable than the British. From the Sikhs of the Punjab, Dhulip Singh's emissaries got the same kind of cold comfort. If he came as a *successful* invader, they would join him; if he failed, they would remain neutral.

EXCEPTION has been taken to the omission of any acknowledgment in the Burma despatches of the services of the police in our new province. This omission, it is explained, does not imply that the Government of India have not appreciated to the full the good work done by the splendid body of men who form the subsidiary army of occupation. Their services have been, as a matter of fact, brought prominently to the notice of the Secretary of State in two despatches sent Home some time ago; but it is not according to official etiquette to publish these until the time comes for issuing them in a Blue-book form. The same rule does not apply to military despatches, which generally see the light immediately after they have been written.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir R. Strachey presiding, a paper was read by Mr. H. E. M. James, Bombay Civil Service, entitled "A Journey in Manchuria." After giving details of the extent and nature of the country and the history of its people, Mr. James proceeded to narrate the circumstances of the expedition which he made through Manchuria in company with Mr. Younghusband and Mr. H. Fulford. As a result of his visit, he recommended future travellers, before undertaking a similar expedition, to go either for sport or exploration, but not to attempt to combine the two.

THE Chinese are much exercised at the new departure which has been made in regard to railway construction in the Empire. From Ningpo it is reported that H. E. Li Hung-Chang's proclamation, calling on the people to subscribe for Railway shares, meets with no response except from the high officials. The local gentry and merchants shake their heads, and aver that the matter is beyond their comprehension, and that they want farther explanations, the meaning of which is that they want better security than the Viceroy's promises, as no official, however powerful, is competent to fetter his successor in office. Guild credit is the only credit that the people trust. A Cantonese in a good official position in Ningpo is of opinion that the only people likely to take up shares are his own countrymen. They are more enterprising, are anxious to see railways introduced, and are better able than those in other provinces, to bring pressure on the Government, if it shows a tendency to go back on its engagements.

THE General Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong has written a circular letter to the principal Chambers in India, the Straits, Mauritius and Australia, on the subject of the privileges now granted to French and German mail steamers. The privileges objected to are:—

(a.) Freedom from search in British ports, unless sanctioned by the resident representative of the Government to which the vessel belongs.

(b.) Non-liability for arrest in a British port at the instance of any civil suit that may be brought against the vessel.

(c.) Non-application of the *habeas corpus* in the case of any passengers they may carry.

The Hongkong Chamber points out that these privileges are not granted to British mail steamers, which are accordingly at a disadvantage as compared with their competitors; and now "a prestige is given to aliens over British shipping, which, in these days of strong competition and bounty-fed trade, should not exist, particularly when granted by a country that vaunts its free-trade policy to the world." All that foreign mail steamers really require is, that criminals whom they may be carrying should not be able to sue for a writ of *habeas corpus* in a British port of call, and this concession could be provided by a special ordinance, the objectionable "status of men-of-war" being no longer accorded them.

MILITARY NEWS.

SUBEDAR MAJOR SAID AZIZ, of the Marine Battalion, has, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Kemball, translated into Hindustani the well-known "Handbook of Company and Battalion Drill," by Captain Slack. It has, we believe, all the diagrams which are to be found in the English original, and will be found a most useful work. The late Commander-in-Chief was good enough to express his appreciation of the zeal with which the work had been done, and which furnishes the native officers and non-commissioned officers of the army with important professional details in their own language. The same officer has translated into Hindustani the Field Exercises and Infantry Evolutions of 1884, as well as the Guard Rules.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Her Majesty the Queen laid the Foundation Stone of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington yesterday.

The ceremony was one of exceptional brilliancy. The Indian Princes attended, and it is estimated that eleven thousand spectators were present at the occasion.

Her Majesty, in replying to the address of the President, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, said that the Institute served to record the progress and splendid results of the past fifty years. She believed and hoped that this work would be of material assistance in combining the resources of the British Empire for the common good, and would conduce to the welding together of England, her Colonies and India into one harmonious and united community.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

The House of Commons agreed to the new Mail Contract, after a protracted debate, without a division.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

TIRNOVA, JULY 4.

The Grand Sobranje was opened to-day. The proceedings were of a purely formal character, and the sitting was adjourned till Tuesday.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 5.

Sir West Ridgeway has returned here from London.

A Settlement of the Afghan Boundary question based on mutual concessions is shortly expected.

STRANGE DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, JULY 5.

Brigadier-General T. H. Way, Commanding Bellary District, died suddenly this morning. It is said that he shot himself. An enquiry is proceeding.

General Way's death occurred at five o'clock this morning. The bullet entered the left temple, and made its exit at the top of the head. The garrison attended the funeral at five o'clock this afternoon. A large number of Freemasons attended in full dress.

General Way was extremely popular. The circumstances connected with his death are most unaccountable.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 5.

A highly representative meeting was convened by his Highness the Thakore Saheb this evening, to consider the propriety of admitting the principle of local self-government, on a moderate scale, with reference to the Municipality of Bhavnagar. The views of those present were taken down, a majority of whom were of opinion that the education and intelligence of the people were so far advanced as to entitle them to this much-coveted privilege. His Highness was heartily thanked for his desire to place the Municipality on a better and firmer footing. After receiving the views of those present, his Highness dissolved the meeting, and promised to give these views his best consideration.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 5.

To-day is a red-letter day in the annals of Bhavnagar. At the desire of the Maharaja Saheb, a grand meeting of wealthy merchants, State officials, College professors and other educated persons was held to determine whether the people were sufficiently advanced to take the management of the affairs of the Municipality into their hands. The meeting assembled at 3 p.m., when his Highness presided. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated, his Highness said that all were at liberty to give free expression to their opinions. The proposal was put to the vote and carried by a large majority. This action on the part of the Maharaja Saheb speaks for the liberal principles by which he is guided, and his keen-sightedness. Bhavnagar will soon boast of local self-government, a rare privilege in a native State. Other Chiefs might well follow the example set by their lustrious brother.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Ghilzais lost sixty or seventy killed outright in the recent actions with Gholam Hyder. The frontier reports prove that the Ameer's troops undoubtedly had the best of it.

RISINGS IN NEPAUL.

There have been two risings in Nepaul, and both have proved abortive. At Duncootah four insurgents were hanged, who declared they were the emissaries of Runbir Jung.

The second revolt took place at Palpa, north of Gorakhpore, and was suppressed without any bloodshed. Among the persons captured is Dul Bikrum Jung, second son of General Jeet Jung, the exiled Commander-in-Chief, who with his partners in misfortune will have an uneasy journey into Khatmandu in a bamboo cage.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Clyde, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 28th ultimo, arrived here at 1 a.m. to-day.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with the English mails of 24th June, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 4.

The Hall Line steamer Wernoth Hall arrived here from Kurrachee yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Nepal arrived here from Colombo on the evening of the 2nd inst.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Coromandel left for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, at 11 a.m. this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. „	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	48½

THE KHATUN PETROLEUM FIELDS.

The Government have great hopes of the Khatun Petroleum fields, and the result of the experimental borings during the last two or three years certainly go far to justify very sanguine expectations on their account If has been demonstrated by practical experiments that petroleum, whether used for stationary or locomotive engines, is a cheaper fuel and gives better results than coal. Last year two locomotives, fitted up for burning petroleum, were put on the North-Western Railway between Sukkur and Radhan, a distance of 79 miles. The experiment established the fact that the oil is cheaper than coal or patent fuel, but more costly than wood. Wood, however, is annually becoming scarcer, and petroleum is therefore a valuable auxiliary. It was found that the cost per 100 miles worked for various kinds of fuel was as follows :—

Patent fuel	Rs. 54·23
Coal	„ 51·14 to 57·4
Petroleum	„ 36·8
Wood	„ 15·8 to 30

The average evaporation power of petroleum was found to be 9·82 lbs. of water per pound of fuel as compared with 7·71 lbs. of patent fuel and 6·91 lbs. of coal. The average consumption of petroleum, according to the experiments made, was 28 lbs. per train mile, one gallon of oil weighing nearly 8½ lbs. The oil is not of the best quality, and requires much manipulation before it can used for heating purposes. In its crude state, it is thick and adulterated with earth, water and sulphuric acid, and in order to get it to burn it is necessary to strain it to get rid of the earth, and to boil it to get rid of the sulphuric acid and water. In the experiments on the North-Western Railway last year, this boiling was done by placing in the tank of the engine tender a coil of piping through which a constant flow of steam was maintained. Trial trips on traffic trains proved that this fuel could be used with ease and great advantage. Although the fuel was a novelty to the drivers, the engines were, it appears, worked without a hitch. With a view of ascertaining whether the oil can be used for lubricating and illuminating as well as for heating purposes, a large quantity of it obained from Khatun has been sent to England for analysis.

It having been proved by practical experiments that the oil may with advantage be substituted for coal as engine-fuel, it only remains to be seen whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantities to make its use profitable. In regard to this aspect of the question, Colonel Conway-Gordon writes :—

The results of last year's experimental borings fully justified the continuance of operations on a large scale at the Petroleum Borings at Khatun. It was therefore decided to open shallow wells sufficient to establish the fact of a supply of petroleum at the rate of not less than 50,000 barrels per annum, and at the same time to execute a deep boring with the view of reaching the "live oil." This Mr. Townsend believes to exist at a depth of 1,000 to 1,200 feet.

To enable this scheme to be carried out, Rs. 37,000 was sanctioned for additional plant and machinery, and Mr. Townsend was deputed to purchase the same in Europe and America.

All the machinery, &c., had arrived at Khatun by the end of the official year,and two sets of drilling tools were expected to start work in April 1887. During the year extra quarters for the staff were built. No. 2 boring was cleaned out and enlarged by riming, to admit of large casing. This boring was down to a depth of 510 feet on the 1st March and was full of oil to the top, oil having been struck at a very few feet.

A third derrick and rig complete has been erected near No. 2. A larger one with a view to deep boring has been erected midway between Nos. 2 and 3. A fifth is also ready for erection. The surface excavations for Nos. 3 and 4 borings have been completed and plank conductors inserted to the rock below the gravel.

No traces of oil have been found along the line of railway nearer than Khatun, or any on the Khwaja-Amran range.

THE BARODA ABKARI QUESTION.

DURING the stay at Poona for eight or ten days of his Excellency Dewan Bahadoor Luxumonrao Jugonnathji, of Baroda, accompanied by Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, Naib Dewan, Rao Bahadoor Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Vakeel of Bombay, Rao Sahebs Antajee Gungadhur and R. B. Raje, with 20 followers, the Minister finally settled the terms, and entered into an agreement with the British Government represented by Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner of Customs, of the difficult Abkari question, which had been pending for a long time between the Gaekwar, and the British Government. During their visit at Poona, the deputation took the opportunity to visit the principal educational establishments and the principal places of interest, such as factories, distilleries and manufactories. They were entertained at suppers, nautches, and invited to attend evening entertainments, given in their honour by both European and native gentlemen. The Sarvajanik and the Gayan Subhas also entertained them, when addresses were delivered by the guests in reply to Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook and Rao Saheb Madhowrao Moreshwar Kunte. The visitors showed their appreciation of the intellectual and social advancement of the people of Poona and their sympathy with their aspirations by subscribing to several institutions, the total amount of their donations being Rs. 1,500. The Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan paid his Excellency all the honour due to his position as Prime Minister of an important State on his arrival and departure from Poona. Among the large gathering present on the platform were Mr. J. G. Moore, the Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., Rao Bahadoor Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Small Cause Court Judge, Messrs. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, the native agent, Mr. Dadabhoy Dubash, several of the Municipal Commissioners, the Inspectors of Police, &c. Mr. Moore and the native agent both called at the residence of the Dewan and accompanied him to the station. The Dewan and his Deputy arrived in Bombay on Friday evening, and left for Baroda yesterday.

THE outcry about obstruction during the present Session must be taken with a certain discount. Fourteen days have been spent in Committee upon the Crimes Bill. The Crimes Act of 1882 was in Committee for twenty-four days, the Corrupt Practices Act for twenty-one days, the Redistribution Act for seventeen days, and the Land Act for thirty-two days. The fourteen days spent in Committee on the present Bill are, however, so grievously regretted that Mr. Smith and Mr. Balfour deem it necessary, in Sir William Harcourt's phrase, to "closure the Chair" rather than face any longer the rising tide of popular indignation at their incapacity. Mr. Goschen admits that the closure is an inadequate instrument for carrying out the views of his colleagues. Mr. Goschen has taken no part in the proceedings of the Committee.

Vanity Fair is amongst the select minority of Home papers which thinks that Lord Randolph Churchill's speech needs answering. The speech, it says, had considerable merits, inasmuch as, by a series of facts derived from Blue-Books, and anecdotes derived from Lord Charles Beresford and Sir E. J. Reed, all very cleverly selected with a view to making an impression on the popular mind, he aroused a strong feeling in regard to the waste, extravagance, and other misdeeds of the Admiralty and the War Office. Moreover he proposes the right, the only effectual plan of putting a stop to misdeeds. He said :—"I want, if possible, to bring down upon those who are responsible for this state of things the anger and even the vengeance of the British people." If Lord Randolph will stick to this text, will drag out some of those who are responsible, and will insist upon their trial and punishment, he will do the greatest service that has been done in England these two hundred years.

THE Jubilee has given the *Daily Telegraph* an opportunity to distinguish itself in its own particular branch of journalism—a branch in which it is permitted to remain in undisputed possession. Here is an extract from a Jubilee leader in Mr. Lawson's paper :—

Every dog, big and little, would wag his tail; every cat would purr; every farm-yard and stable-yard would resound with joyous cries from cattle, poultry, and creatures in general—nay, the wild birds would pipe more gladly in the hedgerows and fields, and the furred things of the forest would be elated—if they could only hear and understand the last piece of good news concerning them.

That is the way in which the *Daily Telegraph* prefaces the announcement that the Queen will this year distribute the prizes of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals !

A TREATY agreed to in June last between Corea and France, placing French missionaries and traders upon a favourable footing, has been ratified. M. Collin de Plancy, the Special Envoy, together with a number of French naval officers, received an audience from the King.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

"JUBILARITY" is a capital new word coined by *Truth* to express the exalted and feverish frame of mind with which the whole population of London has given itself up entirely and exclusively to the enjoyment of the festivities in connexion with the Jubilee. No such popular excitement has been witnessed in our time, and the rejoicings seem likely to surpass in magnificence and enthusiasm even those which marked the famous visit of the allied Sovereigns to London in 1814. The English capital, for one thing, is infinitely more accessible now than it was at the beginning of the century, its attractions are far more numerous and varied, and its political and social influence is of a world-wide character. London in these days completely eclipses Paris in gaiety and splendour, and wealthy and distinguished foreigners from every country in the East and the West flock to it in ever-increasing numbers as their favourite city of pleasure. This year the Americans alone have come, not in their thousands, but their tens of thousands; and their large supplies of money and determination to have the best of everything, to go everywhere, and to see all there is to be seen, have created something like famine prices in London for seats at places of amusement and for all the luxuries of the table. The Indian princes vie with, or even excel them, in their demands for choice fruits and flowers, opera boxes and stalls at the theatres, and careful housekeepers indignantly complain that, although we have now entered the third week of June, strawberries are selling at eight shillings a basket, and it is difficult to get them even at that price. The streets are blocked nearly the whole day with the ceaseless volume of traffic and the active preparations for the procession of Tuesday. So keen is the competition for seats, that I have heard of as much as twenty guineas being paid for one place in the window of a corner house at the bottom of Whitehall, and the average rates run from three to five guineas. Members of the House of Commons have been treated very well, as not only does each member get a place for himself and one for his wife in the Abbey, but a stand capable of accommodating 1,200 people has been erected in the enclosure outside, and every member has been allowed to purchase two tickets for this stand at ten shillings each. If I had my choice, I would rather be outside the Abbey than inside, for the procession and the people will be well worth seeing. The decorations will be on an unprecedented scale of magnitude and beauty. Forests of timber seem to have been brought into London to supply the material for triumphal arches and for the tall masts, covered with crimson cloth and topped with gilt imperial crowns, which are to be set up at short intervals along each side of the roadway. The Queen, to the intense gratification of her subjects, had determined to discard on Tuesday all the trappings of woe which have spoilt so many Royal pageants since the Prince Consort died, and to take part with a good will in the general rejoicing. The procession will not consist merely of a few carriages driven at a rapid pace along the street, but will be made worthy in pomp and show of this ancient and wealthy kingdom. One of the most distinctive and agreeable features of the procession will be the grand escort of princes, three abreast, riding in front of and behind the Queen's carriage. This excellent idea was suggested, I hear, by the prosaic discovery that there were not enough Royal carriages already built to accommodate all the Princes, and that it would, therefore, be cheaper for them to ride on horseback ! The illuminations at night promise to be very fine, but they will in all probability be marred by a stupid piece of shabbiness on the part of the Government, who, out of dread lest they should be found fault with by the paltry and pettifogging economists who follow the lead of Mr. Labouchere, have refused to spend a few hundred pounds of public money in lighting up the public offices. Nearly the whole of Whitehall, therefore, will be left in total darkness, unless the civil servants of the Crown choose to pay for illuminating the offices out of their own pockets. Such a piece of meanness is discreditable to the nation, and the Government shows itself incapable of forming a true estimate of the temper of the House of Commons when it declines to propose a grant of money for what may be called a useful and necessary purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable speech at the dinner given to him by the Liberal Unionists has excited a good deal of attention. The Radicals sneer at the phrase that, if he does vote with the Tories, "at least his allies are English gentlemen," and they are fond of hinting that the *quondam* Republican leader of the English democracy has developed into a social snob of the first magnitude. Nor can there be any doubt that Mr. Chamberlain is exceedingly fond of good society, and by no means insensible to those delicate attentions from great people which have proved fatal to the virtue of many an independent politician. At Ascot Races it was delightful to see how he purred with satisfaction as Duchesses fluttered around him and competed with one another in ministering to his vanity. Again, at the Foreign Office reception on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain was one of the most distinguished guests, and attracted almost as much attention as even the good-looking and genial Holkar, or the burly, scarlet-coated Maharaja of Bhurtpore. Mr. Chamberlain's revived intimacy with Lord Randolph Churchill is the source of much political gossip and speculation. The two lived in the same house at Ascot, and appeared to be inseparable. In his speech of Tuesday, Mr. Chamberlain referred with significant approval to Lord Randolph's famous Dartford speech, and boldly suggested that the programme laid down in it was worthy the acceptance of a National party which is to exclude bigoted old Tories on the one side and Radical Separatists on the other. This, of course, is only a pleasant dream. What is to become of Lord Hartington in such a coalition ? And is it not an absurdity to suppose that the great body of the Conservative party can ever form an enduring alliance with the Radical leader who, though he has shown himself to be a true patriot on the question of surrendering to Irish rebels, is still a staunch advocate for the disestablishment of the Church, and has advanced views about the land which it is impossible for Tories to agree with ? The truth is, political parties are in a state of confusion, and both Lord Randolph and Mr. Chamberlain are feeling their way to the formation of a new and more adventurous political combination, which would be opposed at once to Whiggism, Toryism, and Parnellism. So long as Mr. Gladstone lives, the present distinctions of party will be maintained. When he goes, there will be for a time a state of confusion till new confederacies are formed. It is not unlikely that Lord Randolph and Mr. Chamberlain may agree to act together, for they have common interests and do not care much about principles. But where are they to get a following ? Mr. Chamberlain is regarded with a feeling of absolute loathing by the Parnellites, and the English Radicals, after offering over and over again to receive him as a prodigal son if he would but come back to them, have now finally repudiated him. He has really no place in the great middle, or moderate, party, which puts its trust in the present Conservative Government, reinforced by such allies as Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen ; and what strength can Lord Randolph bring to his aid ? The noble lord is as popular as ever with the younger Tories. It is curious how easily a good speaker in this country can recover a popularity endangered by the most serious errors of judgment. A week ago, everybody was ready to declare that Lord Randolph had ruined his chances and completely thrown himself away. Last night, however, he made a speech in the debate on the Bodyke evictions which was warmly cheered by a full House, because it displayed those qualities of courage and clear-sightedness in which the front Ministerial Bench is conspicuously deficient. The Parnellites, tired of keeping to one theme, had created an ingenious diversion by discussing the Bodyke evictions, and had denounced to their hearts' content the whole evening the unutterable brutalities of the police. The sensational stories told by correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette* were, of course, easily disproved. It is difficult to imagine any set of people more long-suffering than the Irish constabulary, whom Mr. Dillon and other impassioned orators speak of as the vilest of mankind if they occasionally are tempted, after being assaulted by Mr. Davitt's myrmidons for hours with filth, lime, and hot water to give one or two specimens of the finest peasantry in the world a crack or two over the head with their batons. Mr. Balfour made it very clear that all the scenes at these evictions were got up for the express purpose of reviving the popular interest in an agitation which is fast dying out ; but both he and Mr. Mathews seemed to think it necessary to apologize for the conduct of Colonel O'Callaghan, the owner of Bodyke, in making the evictions, and to speak of him as if he were a very Shylock. Here was Lord Randolph's opportunity, and he turned it to the best account by reproaching his former colleagues with not having had the pluck to say that the business of an Executive Government is to execute the law, that the character of Colonel O'Callaghan was no concern of theirs, and that they were bound to supply the police and troops required to enforce a legal decree. This is the most elementary principle of civilised Government, and the Radicals and Parnellites, who call upon the authorities in Ireland to use a dispensing power in cases of eviction, do not see that they are really endeavouring to place that country under arbitrary rule. Lord Randolph put this argument in a very forcible way, and once more made all the Ministerialists regret that he has ceased to sit on the Treasury Bench. But this impression is only transitory. His recent speech on economy has strengthened the general belief in his inaccuracy and want of judgment, and it will be a long time before he has the material at his command wherewith to form a new Party of his own.

It was only on Tuesday, indeed, that Lord Randolph led the Government into a serious scrape, and brought upon them the first defeat they have sustained this Session. That great enterprise, the Manchester Ship Canal, after weathering the storms of three Parliamentary Sessions, was in danger of falling into the category of unfulfilled projects, owing to the inability of people in Lancashire, in these depressed times, to provide the share capital of eight millions by the specified date of the 6th of next August, when the directors, after prolonged negotiations, succeeded in getting a pledge from Lord Rothschild and the head of the house of Baring to provide four millions in five per cent. preference bonds. In order to close this offer in time, the directors have to pass a short Bill through Parliament as quickly as possible. The only opponents of the Bill are the Corporation of Liverpool, the Mersey Dock Board, and the Railway Companies, who view with dismay a competing scheme which will destroy their monopoly by reducing rates of freight between the seaboard and Manchester by 50 per cent. Parliament, however, is exceedingly tender of private interests, and Mr. Courtney, the chairman of Committees, so far hearkened to the Opposition as to suggest that a motion brought forward by Sir Henry James, requiring the Committee on the Bill to make their report by a certain early date, was irregular and ought not to be pressed. The Government would have taken no action in the matter, but for the intervention of Lord R. Churchill, who urged Mr. Smith to support the chairman of Committee, being moved to this course, it is said, by a desire to thwart Sir Henry James. The leader of the House thereupon got up and said the Government must support Mr. Courtney, a declaration which produced a flat rebellion in the Conservative ranks. I was the first to rise and protest strongly against the action of Mr. Smith, and on a division about 100 Conservatives voted for the Canal Bill, and the Government were beaten. The Bill is now safe, and it is to be hoped the Canal will be made very quickly. In any other country the State would guarantee the interest on the capital required for so beneficent a scheme. I ought to mention that a well-known Bombay man, Mr. J. K. Bythell, is now the most energetic spirit on the Board of Directors.

Captain Morland, who has brought home the Jubilee address of the Corporation of Bombay, has been very cordially received by the authorities at the India Office, and will, I understand, have the honour of presenting the address in person to her Majesty.

J. M. M.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 3.

THE month of June has passed, and though at the commencement of the season it seemed that the monsoon had set in and a downfall of about 9 inches had been registered, there has been no rain for the past few days, excepting light showers on one or two occasions.

Nothing deserving special notice took place on the Jubilee Day *i.e.* on the 21st June, except that the *Kayasth Jubilee Union* held an ordinary meeting in the evening for the purpose of offering prayers for the long life of the Queen-Empress. As Mr. Mulock, our Collector, was here, the members of the *Union* had a mind to convene a public meeting under his presidency, but it was not known till the previous evening that Tuesday was to be observed as a public holiday, and moreover the unsettled state of the weather prevented them carrying out the scheme. We could have wished that the Durbar on the 27th ultimo had been held on the Jubilee Day.

In response to the invitations issued by the Collector, about two hundred respectable gentlemen of all castes and creeds assembled in the Municipal Hall, to witness the formal presentation ceremony of the sanads of Khan Bahadur to Mr. Cooverji Cowasji, pensioned Deputy Collector, and Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji, G.G.M.C., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, Fellow of the Bombay University, Honorary First Class Magistrate, Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Parekh Dispensary and a Municipal Commissioner of long standing, and that of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Parvati Shankar Mani Shankar, pensioned Headmaster, Broach High School In connection with the Durbar there is a report current in the city that the sanads of some of these were sent to them by post long before, when they requested the authorities to confer the same in a public durbar, and the Government was pleased to accede to their wishes. Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, was with us, having come specially to attend the durbar.

There have been a great many changes in the local Government High School. The headmaster has been transferred to Ahmedabad, where he is going by the end of the next-week. Surat had hardly ever such a hardworking and energetic headmaster as Mr. Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji. It is very gratiying to know that some three new appointments have been made, and that Mr. Madan Lall Lallubhai Munsiff, who thought that the existing vacancies were not filled up on account of financial retrenchment, and had offered to work as an honorary assistant master, will soon have additional assistance.

A very serious accident occurred yesterday evening at Mullan Khadaki, near the Mission High School. A Borah gentleman from Rander was driving with his friend, when the horse took fright and ran into the river Tapti. One of the occupants of the carriage was crushed and died immediately. The other occupants, who jumped out, and a Mahomedan female, who received severe injuries, were removed to Sir C. Jehangir Hospital. The water is very high in the river, and no trace of the carriage or horse has yet been found.

The Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Female Medical Aid Association met at Mr. S. Hammick's house to consider Surgeon Nariman's proposal to open a midwifery class in connection with the Civil Hospital, and to communicate their decision to Shet Rajaram Govindram, of Bombay, asking him at the same time whether he were willing to pay the promised sum of Rs. 20,000, with certain conditions, towards the object.

H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpore broke his journey for a couple of days on the way to Ahmedabad, when he received several visits from the Collector, the Judge and others. He left by Thursday's morning train, when there was a large gathering and a guard of honour at the station. He was accompanied by his Dewan, K. R. Chimanrayji.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* learns on undoubted authority that a treaty exists between King John of Abyssinia and the French Government to the following effect :—The King refuses to allow any Italian factories to be erected along the Red Sea littoral, and disputes the right of Italy to retain possession of the places she at present occupies. As a pledge of this good understanding, the French Government subscribes a million francs towards the Ethiopian convent at Jerusalem, which supplies clergy of the Koptic rite to Abyssinia.

THE City editor of the *World* is disappointed in Lord Randolph Churchill, whose remark the other day that the subject of bi-metallism is "as difficult to understand as the Book of Revelations read backwards" is said to have caused considerable surprise in the City bi-metallist camp. It was hoped that the enthusiasm, energy, and young blood of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer would have enabled him to fully master a subject so intimately connected with finance and the weal of the masses ; just as Mr. Goschen had mastered it before him. Unfortunately this seems not to be the case. The *World* can only assure Lord Randolph that the conquest of the silver question offers to a statesman a brilliant opening for *kudos* and distinction, to which he is not altogether indifferent.

NEW RAILWAY SCHOOL AT MOUNT ABU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOUNT ABU, JULY 2.

AN event of some importance in the educational history of this hill station took place to-day, when a school for the children of the employés on the Bombay and Baroda and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways was opened. Hitherto these children have been brought up under the fostering care of Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome at the school originated and founded at Mount Abu by the late Sir Henry Lawrence—an institution which has been doing excellent work in the past, as the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other distinguished visitors have testified. But this school was established for the education of children of British soldiers serving in Rajputana and Western India, and it has been felt that in taking advantage of the facilities which it offers, the railway employé has in a manner been encroaching on the privileges of the soldier. In their last annual report, the Committee of the Lawrence School referred as follows to the new Railway School :—"The Railway School mentioned in last year's report as being under construction is now completed and ready to be occupied. The children of the Railway employés will therefore shortly be transferred from the Lawrence School, where they have been educated for the past five years, to the new building prepared for them. As the children are drawn from two different classes, in each of which there are elements somewhat antagonistic to the other, it is satisfactory to the Committee to be able to state that the connection between the two institutions will cease at an early date." The transfer of the Railway children to a school of their own has now been effected. The new school will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, who have had large experience in England. The inaugural ceremony on Saturday was witnessed by a large number of friends, among whom were Colonel Walter, Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana ; Major Bissett, Mr. Fordham (Ajmere), Mr. Parker (Bombay), &c.

Major Bissett, in asking Colonel Walter to declare the school open, said :—

Colonel Walter, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you all very heartily for your kind presence here to-day to inaugurate the opening of the new Railway School, which, as you will see on going round the building, has been so satisfactorily completed by Mr. Thomas Ker, our District Engineer, at Abu Road, whose well-known careful energy has been nowhere more exemplified than in the thorough manner in which all the details of the school have been worked out. It will be my agreeable duty later on to acknowledge the kind and ever ready help which Dr. Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome have afforded in connection with this undertaking, but I am sure that Mr. Ker himself would like me to make mention at once of the help they have given him in making his arrangements. (Applause.) Much gratified as we are at the presence here to-day of so many distinguished visitors and by the keen interest in this school which has brought together here at Abu this afternoon my old and valued friend, Mr. Fordham, from Ajmere, Mr. Parker from Bombay, and others, who in their own stations are good enough to take a prominent place in the management of our local schools, there are many of those who have watched the progress of this building, who are from various causes absent from the interesting event of to-day. It will be a pleasure to all of them to hear of the opening of the school, and to none will the news be more welcome than to our old and much respected and beloved friends, Sir Edward, and Lady Bradford, whose recent preservation from the dangers of shipwreck continues to be a wonder and a cause of rejoicing to us all. (Applause.) May they long enjoy their new life in England. More prominent among the absentees from among those whom I hoped to see here are Mr. Carroll, the president of our school committee in Bombay, and Mr. Blood, our engineer-in-chief, who is the designer of this building, who are both unavoidably prevented from attending. Mr Blood's absence permits me to speak with more freedom of the very great success of the building which he has created. You will all, I hope, take the opportunity of inspecting the school and of satisfying yourselves that it fulfils the intentions which the Government and the Board of Directors of the Railway had in view when they sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,10,000 on the construction of the school. Colonel Walter will pardon me if I diverge here into a retrospect, and remind him how nearly five years ago a meeting was held in the Residency at Abu under his auspices to consider the advisability of establishing this school. And you will all, I hope, excuse me if on this occasion I mention the names of those present at the meeting as sharing with Colonel Walter the honour of taking part in the foundation of this school. The first name, that of General Sir John Watson, K.C.B., V.C., will be gladly remembered by us all, even by the smallest of our visitors here to-day, who will not have forgotten his presiding, with Lady Watson, over their annual founder's celebration two years ago. (Applause.) Colonel Stanton, R.E., then Director-General of Railways, and for many years my distinguished chief ; Colonel Bonus, R.E., Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay ; Mr. T. W. Wood, then Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway ; Mr. H. Dangerfield, the late and much regretted Manager of the Bhownugger-Gondal Railway, and myself were the others of the party, which originated the project and arranged the basis upon which it should be and has since been carried out. It was then that the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the R.-M. Railway made their first though perhaps then unmeditated step towards that amalgamation which has since become so complete. These two railways, then represented by Mr. Wood and myself, agreed to combine together for this good purpose, and to join their resources and construct this school at Abu, to which all their employes' children of European parentage might be conveniently sent, and in which these children might have the physical advantages of a moderate climate, where their surroundings and habits of life might be made to approach more nearly to those in which their parents grew up to be worthy representatives of the British name—physically strong and healthy, full of self-respect and self-reliance, proud of their work and of doing it well whatever it may be, and not as many of those brought up in this country are ashamed of any work with their own hands in even the most skilled branches of mechanical art. (Applause.) Such were the motives of the founders of the school, and it is with the fullest confidence that this programme is now entrusted to Mr. A. J. Clarkson, the newly-appointed headmaster, for fulfilment. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson have come to India after much experience in England, and bring to their new task both a high reputation and a fund of energy which gives the highest promise of satisfactory results, and I bid them welcome, and offer them, what I think they will appreciate as a very good wish, namely, that they will soon take the same place in the hearts of their little pupils as has been so worthily held by Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome. (Applause.) Some of you are aware, but I doubt if all of you know, that, thanks to the kind co-operation of the committee and office-bearers of the Lawrence School, the nucleus of our Railway School has already been established, and that in anticipation of our opening to-day some thirty of our children have for nearly five years been residing under Miss Reeves' charge and enjoying the advantages of education at the Lawrence School, and a small but important band of little pilgrims might yesterday have been seen making their way from their former home near the Lawrence School, to this new building. I do not wonder that their little hearts were sore at the parting from their school friends and from the kind and good Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome, to whom both parents, children and myself owe a debt of the deepest gratitude for their watchful care and solicitude during the past five years. In my report to the Board of Directors of this day's proceedings, I shall have more to say on this subject, and I shall hope hereafter to have the pleasure of communicating my directors' acknowledgments of the great services rendered. But I feel that this occasion should not be allowed to pass without the most hearty acknowledgment of all that Dr. Spencer, the honorary secretary, and Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome have done, and of the benefits which the committee of the Lawrence School have conferred upon us by letting the railway children share in the benefits of the valuable institution which under their care so nobly fulfils the benevolent intentions of its founder, Sir Henry Lawrence. (Loud applause.) Before closing these remarks, I should like to tell you that already our new school has had loving evidences of the interest which is taken in it by the staff and by their friends. I refer to certain scholarships with which it has already been endowed. There are two scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 60 each, which have been given by the friends of my dear friend and predecessor in charge of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the late Captain Kellow C. Pye, R. E. There is also another scholarship of similar value, and I may add that before many days are over, another or perhaps even two more such scholarships will be presented by the staff of the united railways in honour of and in grateful memory of the late Lieutenant-General H. P. Hancock, R. E., who was for so many years the Consulting Engineer to Government on these railways, and who in the course of his duties endeared himself to all by his warmth of heart and ever ready sympathy with trouble and distress. (Applause.) I know nothing more touching than the letters I have received on the subject of this proposal memorial to my valued friend, and I am very glad that by universal consent the memorial is to take a form which will preserve his memory in so suitable a manner. And I hope that the example thus set will not be forgotten, and that in the course of a few years this school may with the help of similar foundations become the home not only of the children of those actually employed on the railway, but of the orphan children of those who by good service during their lives have deserved well of the company. (Applause.) The opening of the school at this time, when all her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects are united in offering before our Queen-Empress their loyal tributes of affection and congratulation, is a contribution on the part of the railway to this Jubilee year of practical rejoicing, and will be especially welcome to all those who, like her Majesty herself and her noble representatives in India, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, take a special interest in the education of children. And I am sure that the children of that important section of her Majesty's subjects who have been engaged in spreading the benefits of that great civilizer and chief educationist of the Victorian era —the railway—will always have a special claim upon her regard, and that of all who are interested in the prosperity of her Indian Empire. And now thanking you very much for the patience with which you have heard me, I would ask you, Colonel Walter, to declare the Abu Railway School open, and to permit the little ones to enjoy the excellent feast which Mrs. Eaglesome has been kind enough to arrange for them.

Colonel Walter, in complying with the request, said :—

Major Bisset, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can assure you, Major Bisset, that it gave me very great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to be present here this evening. I have a very vivid recollection of the meeting that took place in this very month five years ago when the subject of establishing a school for the children of railway employes was, I think, for the first time, mooted. I had heard casually from time to time of what was being done to carry out that scheme, but it was with much surprise, and I may add, with great gratification, that I found on arrival here this magnificent building ready for the reception of the children, and only awaiting the appointment of those most important persons—a head master and mistress. I am very glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, who have come here with very high recommendations, and to assure them that I shall watch with much interest the development of the very important work that has devolved upon them—work which I feel sure from what I have heard of them they will be enabled to carry out with every prospect of success. I wish we could have had amongst those present this evening some more representatives of a class which should take the very greatest interest in the welfare of this school. I allude to the parents of the children for whom this institution has been most liberally constructed at a heavy cost by the Railway Company. I think if parents could more often visit Abu and see how their children improve, both intellectually and morally, by being brought under proper discipline, whilst being treated with every care and attention, and enjoying all the benefits of a good climate, they would lose no time in obtaining for their children all the advantages which they will undoubtedly gain by being sent here. In these days of ever advancing progress it is, I consider, the bounden duty of parents to obtain for for their children the very best education they can afford, and in this school the means of obtaining this education has been placed at their disposal at a very cheap rate by the liberality of the company which they serve, and I think the least they can do is to show their appreciation of this liberality by responding to the wishes of those who have been instrumental in obtaining this boon by supporting this school in the best way they can, that is, by sending as many children as possible to this institution ; and whilst on this subject, I would wish to say how deep a debt of gratitude all who are interested in the work of education owe to Major Bisset, to whom, I believe, I am right in saying this school owes its origin ; and I desire to offer to him my most hearty congratulations on the crowning of an edifice begun, carried out, and, I may say, this day completed under his auspices. (Applause.) I am extremely glad that Mr. Ker is able to be present to-day, and I only wish, with Major Bisset, that with him could have been associated Mr. Blood, the architect of this school, for to their united labours, one in designing and the other in carrying out so faithfully and so beautifully Mr. Blood's design, we owe this magnificent building. To both I desire to offer my warmest congratulations on the great success that has attended their labours. The school seems to me to be complete in everything. Nothing seems to have been forgotten to render it a comfortable and happy home for those for whose benefit it has been constructed. We shall all, each in our turn, pass away from this scene, but this building will remain for many long years, I trust, as a model both in design and structure for many similar schools to be constructed in future in hill-stations, and it will also, I sincerely trust, by its success prove an incentive to other great employers of labour to follow the example set them by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. As to the kindly words used by Major Bisset regarding Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome, I feel quite sure that what they have been able to do for the railway children since they have been under their care, assisted as they have been by Miss Reeves, has been a labour of love to them. I can quite understand that the little ones who have been the object of their care will not soon forget the time they have spent in the Abu Lawrence School. Both institutions will, I hope, profit by their near proximity and by the friendly rivalry in work and sport which, I trust, will ever exist between them. As an old boy with a taste still for the good things of this world, particularly when those good things take the form of splendid cakes, sweets, fruit, lemonade and ginger pop, I beg to give to Major Bisset the best thanks of all the boys and girls, young and old, present here to-day, for the delicious feast that I believe is awaiting them. And now, ladies and gentlemen, in declaring the Abu Railway School open, I will ask you to join me in wishing every possible prosperity to the Abu Railway School, and I call upon the boys and girls to give three hearty cheers for Major Bisset as the representative of the munificent donors of this school. (Cheers.)

THE SIND RAILWAY PROJECT.

THE Sindees have resolved to memorialise Lord Dufferin on the subject of the proposed connecting line of railway between Hyderabad (Sind) and Pachpadra, on the Jodhpore State Railway. The memorialists, of whom there are close upon five thousand, have made their representations to the Viceroy, through the medium of Lord Reay, who, they hope, will be pleased to add the weight and influence of his exalted station, to obtain for them a favourable consideration for a project, which they all feel will, if carried out, have a powerful effect in promoting the prosperity of the province. All the well-worn arguments in favour of the project are advanced, and it is pointed out that the Railway is desirable on the score of Imperial interests, and that there are many minor considerations tending to establish the utility and value of the scheme from a local and purely commercial point of view. It is pointed out, among other considerations, that the road the proposed line opens to Agra is nearly straight, and opens a lateral communication between Sind and Rajputana, and between Sind and the Bombay and Baroda line, thus connecting the province with the rest of the Presidency by a land route. The memorialists also urge that it makes a valuable military communication for the support of the line of the Indus, quoting, in this connection, the authority of the late Sir Charles MacGregor. As regards the local and commerical advantages, the memorialists say.—

In the first place there is a strong conviction in the minds of the trading classes of the country traversed, that over that portion in British territory the purely local traffic would be remunerative, and that it would alone amply repay the cost of the construction of the line—only 140 miles in length from Hyderabad to the frontier of the Jodhpore State. In respect of this we can adduce the fact that the gross revenue from the local traffic between Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar calculated at the North-Western Railway rates is worth annually Rs. 3,98,953-12-0 ; passenger traffic Rs.99,810; imports from Hyderabad to Thar and Parkar, Rs. 2,30,759-6-0 ; exports to Hyderabad from Thar and Parkar, Rs. 68,384. Next, the people of that State, the merchants (Marwarees) are most eager for the construction of the portion of the line within the Jodhpur territory. Further that enquiry has established the fact of there being no formidable engineering difficulties at any part of the proposed line which, short as it is, would be one of the most easily, quickly and cheaply constructed links ever made. The manifestation of local popular feeling at Karachi, Hyderabad, Omerkote and Balmer are, your memorialists would urge, important as affording indications that the employment of local capital in Indian railway construction might be expected to follow a strong local appreciation of such works, if encouragement were afforded to such a development, one very much desired in the interests of the people of India. This local appreciation has been manifested in a recent vote of the District Local Board of Hyderabad to give a grant of 1½ lakh of rupees towards the construction of the line. That the line would stimulate local trade and the development of the agricultural resources of the country traversed is naturally to be looked for, and is of great local interest, while the safeguard which it provides against any future famine in the Thar and Parkar districts is another strong reason for provincial enthusiasm in the scheme.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain Thos Hughes, will sail to-day with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers on board, for the Persian Gulf.

The s s Sacrobosco, 1476 tons, Captain R S Thompson, was cleared out yesterday for Hull. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co, in Bombay, and has on board a general cargo.

The s.s. Scawfell, 1409 tons, Captain J. Stanhope, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of coals from Cardiff, which port she left on the 5th ultimo. The Captain reports moderate weather during her voyage, save that it was a little squally on the night of the 4th instant.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Satara, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Karachi and the Persian Gulf (June 22), with a general cargo and 8 chests of opium, and the following passengers on board:—Mr. Jardine, Col. Huskisson, Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. C. Regnand, Mr. D. Merwanji and thirty deck.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Bengal, 2524 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in Bombay yesterday from China and Australia with mails and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr J C Walker, Mr and Mrs Beilley, Misses Peper and Beilly, Mr Beilley, (Junior.) Mr Creighead, (for London) Mr and Mrs Houliston, Col Cautley, Mr Greenleagh, Mr J D Goldingham, and Mr M Bradley, (for Bombay)—from Sydney; Mr and Mrs Morcer, Revd Mr and Mrs Welsh, and maid, Mr J Carruthers, Mr T A Richardson, Mr Sutter (for London) and Mr and Mrs Garner (for Bombay)—from Melbourne; Mr F Broadhurst and Mr T T Watson, (for London)—from King George's Sound; Mr D P Khan, Mr A Abdool Ali, and Mr Powell Jones (for Bombay)—from Colombo; and Mrs Mariambe'se and son—from Hongkong.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5th July, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Berenice	1707	C. Sbutega	B	Loyd's Agents.
" Pekin	3900	A. Symons	C	P. & O. Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	D	P. & O. Co.
" Mobile	916	C. Doert	E	Bombay Persian S. N. Co.
" C. Murray	1372	Warfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Tarpeia	1182	H. Care	G	Ralli Brothers.
" Brookfield	1599	A. Stabell	H.J	Beyts Craig & Co
" M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Sacrabosco	1476	Thompson	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Germania	1962	W. H. Thomas	O	Beyts Craig & Co
Ship Talavera	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. Amana	2157	Thwaite	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" St. Oswald	1891	G. Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
" Lord Charlmont	2055	Bocquet	Off Side	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	Off Side	Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
5	Satara (s)	Macfadyen	Karachi & P. Gulf, June 22.
	Bengal (s)	Andrews	Sydney, June 8.
	Scawfell (s)	Stanhope	Cardiff, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Sacrabosca (s)	Thompson	Hull.
	Nizam (s)	Haselwood	Trieste, Venice, &c.

The s. s. Henry Balckow, Huges, cleared last evening, for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin for China and Australia.
" Ethopia, for Coast and Calcatta.
" Clan McLean for Dunkirk and Perim.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 3.

Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.

July 4.

Shaw, Major, Bo, R Dub Fus, on duty, from Poona.
Seuire, Capt, Bo, A P D, on duty, from Rhowa.
Fuller, Surgn, Mad M D, from leave, from England.

July 5.

Clementis Lt Col, Bl Staff corps, on leave, from Simla.
Fane, Col, Bo, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—July 5.

La Touche, Col, Bo Staff corps, to join, to Aden.
Dalrymple Col, Bl, The Connaught Rangers, on retirement, to England.
Fixott, Capt Bo Crd, Dept, on leave, to England.
Clementi, Lt Col Bl Staff Corps, on leave, to England
Murrag, Lt, Bo Marin Battln, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 6th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head Quarters this day, Wednesday, the 6th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. The "Bombay Light Horse" will assemble at the Town Hall for Sword Exercise, on Thursday next, the 7th inst. at 5-15 p.m. All Members are requested to attend.

3 It is notified that a quantity, of Morris' Tabe Ammunition has been received, and can be had on application at Head Quarters.

4 The Prospectus of the Hyderabad Rifle Association Meeting commencing on the 3rd August next, has been received and can be inspected at Head Quarters.

5. It is notified for information that a list of new matches to be included in the Prospectus of the Central Rifle meeting to be held at Poona, in the month of October next, has been received and can be seen at Head Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 4.

For Liverpool.

Merton Hall (s), 63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 244 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 14 cases bristles, &c., F L Botleboi; 45 bales wool, A M Soostree; 30 bales cotton, J Sajpal.
Lord Charlamont (s), 47 bales wool, M Jaisingji.

For New York.

Nubia (s), 269 cwts mustered seed, Volkart Bros.

For Hull.

Sacrobosco (s), 5,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.
Othello (s), 2,001 cwts myrabolums A Salmon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Bedouin (s), 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Wm Bell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nizam (s), 1 case Indian garnets, F Fisher and Co; 4 bales cocoons and 5 cases garnets, F Fischer and Co.
Nubia (s), 884 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore (s), 55 bales cotton, Rall Bros.
Athabasca (s), 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s), 5 bales twist, S N Talati; 100 bales twist, F L Moolchand.

For Yokohama.

Deccan (s), 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Kobe

Deccan (s), 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Chindwara (s), 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.
Peshwa (s), 100 bales cotton, R Luchmandass; 368 bales cotton, B Hurdyall.

July 5,

For Liverpool.

Lord Charlamont (s), 200 bales cotton, A Subhapati Moodlier; 400 bales cotton fly, F L Batleboi; 149 bales cotton, R Hurbilas.

For Odessa.

Berenice (s), 600 bales cotton, J C Bashby and Co; 210 bales cotton, R Hyde Cheetham.

For Antwerp.

Clan Murry (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nubia (s), 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri; 9,500 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.
Brookfield (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Berenice (s), 781 cwts myrabolums and 40 cwts horns A Schweiger; 110 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 330 bales cotton, Punnet and Co.

For Naples.

Singapore (s), 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Leghorn.

Singapore (s), 1,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

For Palermo.

Brookfield (s), 16,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s), 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.
Pekin (s) 15 chests opium (transhipped from the Mobile.) The B. and P. S. N. Co; 2 cases opium, The P. and O. Co.

For Hull.

Othello (s), 2,257 cwts myrablumso N. Lallji.

For Havre.

Inchrhona (s), 350 cwts. buffalo horns, R. Cadarbhai.

For Calcutta.

Canara (s), 100 bales cotton; C. R. Sethna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 4.

From London.

Rohilla (s), 18 cases hams, bacon and cheese, S H Batliwalla; 23 cases glassware, provisions and Phillips and Co; 6 cases biscuits, P Rahim; 6 cases champagne, Volkart Bros; 60 cases hock, Breul and Co; 20 casks cider, 70 cases ale, 50 cases stout, 3 puncheons gin, and 6 cases liqueurs, Treacher and Co.
Khedive (s), 3 pkges acid, The Co-operative Stores; 40 cases oilmanstores, confectionery &c., C N Patell and Co.
Kangra (s), 7 cases stationery, H Abdool Alli; 9 cases stationery, A H Allibhoy.
Giava (s), 2 pkges confectionery, Morenas and Co.
Ancona (s), 50 cases oldtom, J Norosji.

From Hull.

Othello (s), 20 cases matches, E Keekabhai.

From Trieste.

Poseidon (s), 5 cases soap, S Liladhur.

From Bordeaux.

Merton Hall (s), 20 cases corks, Norosji Ardeshir and Co.
Rohilla (s), 8 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

MADRAS.

Madras Town Hall.—*Indian Engineering* in its latest issue gives a a sketch of the new Town Hall of Madras, which, it says,is built to meet a want much felt in that city. Although for its size Madras is richer in halls than many other cities, observes *Indian Engineering*, they are all so peculiarly endowed that none of them are available on public occasions when a hall of large dimensions is required. The Hall itself measures 110 feet long by 40 feet broad. It is on the upper floor, and is reached by a staircase at the east end, where cloak and retiring rooms are placed. Above the staircase, a commodious gallery exists, reached by a separate staircase in the Tower. At the west end are retiring rooms for performers of both sexes, each set with its private stairs and entrance. Broad verandahs on either side of the Hall form promenades. The ground floor contains a dining hall 73 feet long by 40 feet broad—with Board room, Secretary's room, kitchen and other offices. The design was obtained by public competition. Three or four leading architects in India being offered an honorarium to compete. The plans bearing the device "point within a circle" by Mr. Chisholm were selected. The materials are red brick with grey gneiss dressings.

GERMANY AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

On the eve of the departure for England of those members of the German Imperial Family who are to represent the Court at the forthcoming Jubilee fetes the semi-official *North German Gazette* devotes a long and prominent article to the occasion which is none the less important, or rather, indeed which is, perhaps, all the more so, for its doubtless having been written to order. It begins:—

An empire living in friendship with our Fatherland will shortly celebrate a festival which, in view of the limits placed on all earthly existence, must be called a rare one, but which for other reasons also is sure of lively sympathy in Germany. Our readers will already have guessed that we mean the fiftieth anniversary, or jubilee of rule, of the Queen of England; and from the fact that his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and his Royal Highness Prince William are to start for London to-day, to take part in the celebration, it will be seen how high a value our Sovereign House attaches to the German Empire's being represented on this solemn occasion in the worthiest possible manner. It is not only the manifold ties of blood which for so long have bound together the two monarchies, but in a not less degree also the kinship of the two peoples and their common labours in the cause of culture and civilisation, which are meant to find expression by the visit above referred to, in a manner obvious to all the world.

Alluding then to the Parliamentary conflicts which have taken place throughout the long and glorious reign of the "exalted Queen Victoria," and changed without shaking the foundations of the English State, the article proceeds:—

The English people, whose character in many respects resembles our own, has long laboured with great zeal at the task of curing social abuses, and the humane Factory Acts (an allusion to the work now engaging the attention of the Reichstag) and the forbidding of female labour under-ground are some of the beautiful fruits of this endeavour to give practical effect to the principles of Christianity in the life of the State. On this the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, the wish we convey to the friendly empire is that it may be vouchsafed to it to attain without grievous domestic convulsions to a new and solid basis of parliamentary life, so as thus to be able to measure the strength of its people in peaceful emulation with other countries on the field of culture and civilisation.

After a brief review of the chief events in the colonial expansion of England, the Foreign Office writer continues:—

The colonies have no longer any occasion to act hostilely to the mother country, as they certainly do not lack its powerful protection, and England has an immeasurable market in the whole world for her industry, as well as supporting pillars of her power. . . . The English people can therefore now look upon the existence of their colonial empire as well established. At the accession of Queen Victoria the direct tie uniting England and Germany was severed, seeing that, according to the laws of Hanover, she could not succeed to the throne of that country. But, perhaps it was this very circumstance which for the long space of half a century tended to maintain what on the whole have been friendly relations between Prussia-Germany and England. We can only wish this relationship, which is based on the mutual confidence of both Governments, and which received firmer support still from the union of the Princess Royal of England with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, may be preserved in the future. On this ocasion, therefore, we have to give utterance to the sympathetic feelings with which the German people, at the present time especially, regard the world-empire of England, and to the ungrudging recognition which we grant to the achievements of the English intellect, by expressing the wish that the exalted Sovereign Lady of Great Britain may still rule long and be a further blessing to her peoples.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	30 88	30 7	27 50	31 87
July 4, Monday	4 2	4 2	3 7	4 69
" 5, Tuesday	3 65	3 66	3 90	.....
Total...	38 55	37 75	34 47	36 56
Total corresponding date of last year	43 35	47 6	46 17	48 37

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
4th and 5th July (up to 10 a.m.)	6 35
Previously registered	29 10
Inches	35 45

BHOWNUGGUR GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall (during the last 24 hours) as registered at 6 a.m. on 30th June 1887.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadechi	3 76	Chuda	3 43
Songad	6 58	Chital	6 63
Dhola	9 52	Jetpur	1 65

It has been officially intimated to the President of the India Office Medical Board that in future he is at liberty to give professional advice to officers of the Indian Services. Since the death of Sir Ranald Martin, the President of the Board has not been allowed to see Indian officers privately, except as a consulting physician. "Sir Joseph Fayrer's knowledge of Indian diseases, and skill in their treatment," says a home paper, "will thus be placed within the reach of Anglo-Indians generally, and we feel sure that the Government will be a direct gainer by the change."

THE BATTLE AT BODYKE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been represented by a special correspondent at the eviction battles on the estate of Colonel Callaghan at Bodyke, and he gives graphic accounts of the scenes which were witnessed on that occasion. We have already noted from his reports of the earlier evictions. Writing on Saturday, June 11, he says:—

The extraordinary precautions with which the troops preceded the constables over the biggest hill on the estate to-day were of themselves sufficient evidence that something new and difficult was on foot; but the inhabitants need no such evidence when they saw that the house of the Halloran family was the point aimed at. This house is the most substantial one of all the doomed houses, being two stories high, built of stone and good mortar, with a slated roof, and containing two large rooms upon each floor. The Hallorans are somewhat superior to their neighbours in well-being, and live in a more comfortable way. The house was fortified as if for a year's siege. Every door and window was blocked with logs and thorn bushes, except a little one on the second story reached by a plank from the ground, along which the family passed in and out. Inside the boards had been taken up from the floor to allow of things being dropped upon the invaders should they secure entrance to the lower rooms. A dozen large tubs and pans of water stood about. A heap of peat six feet square blocked up the corner which it was believed the crowbar men would attack. Half-a-dozen pitchforks were disposed ready to hand; long poles were prepared to push off scaling ladders; a great thorn bush was cut to block the door between the two parts of the house in case one of them should be carried by assault; and in the odd corners left by those elaborate preparations the beds of the family were stowed away, and screened off by temporary partitions. The best part of the furniture had been placed under a hedge in the next field, and for more than a fortnight all the ten Hallorans have lived and cooked and eaten and slept in the cold, draughty, and narrow fort into which they have converted their cosy and comfortable home. Halloran's fort has not suffered a long siege, but it yielded to an assault, short but very sharp, in which blood flowed freely and the bayonet played the leading part. Before the work commenced Mr. Davitt went down to the house and removed the pitchforks for the second time, having already done so once yesterday.

THE ADVANCE TO THE ATTACK.

At last, however, and with the usual tactical difficulties, the square was formed, the line of constables posted, and the sheriff and his dainty crew advanced to the attack. As the first preliminary knocks of the crowbars echoed though the house the two younger girls appeared like clockwork at two portholes which had been knocked in the upper wall, each with a pan of water in her hand, and before a third blow could be given these were emptied simultaneously over the heads of the men below. A wild yell from the crowd which was ranged round the top of the surrounding high ground at a distance of 150 yards greeted the sally. The girls laughed merrily, disappeared for a second, reappeared with two more pans of water, and calmly held them poised till the bailiffs should venture again within range.

DEFYING THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

This produced a sort of deadlock in the situation. Still Colonel Turner undertook at once to deal with "Mr. Crotty." He cried in a loud voice, addressing the divisional magistrate. "Warn them that if they throw water they'll be shot," and then turning to the officers standing by, he shouted, "Bring up your riflemen." Accordingly a sergeant of the Fusiliers and a constable advanced, and taking up position about thirty feet from the house brought their rifles to the "ready" opposite the girls. "Now, Mary," shouted Mr. Crotty, addressing Sarah Ann Halloran, the pretty little girl I have previously mentioned, "go in. You'll be severely punished if you're brought up before me." Never were the majesty of the law and the forces of the Crown treated with such utter contempt. The girls took not the slightest notice, but waited just as calmly with their water ready as if there were not a magistrate or a constable nearer than Limerick. The crowd, seeing the state of affairs, yelled with delight. The crowbar men, vigorously and profanely exhorted by their leader, commenced operations again with considerable hesitation, and panful after panful of water, clean and dirty, was shot at them from the two portholes above, some of it taking effect, but more being stopped by the elaborate shields with which the bailiffs had again provided themselves.

"SHOOT THEM!"

Suddenly loud blows resounded from within, and soon a blade of a spade came through the roof, knocking a big hole through the rafters, and sending a hail of slates down upon the heads of the crowbar brigade, who once more accomplished a rapid movement to the rear. Then the sturdy forms of the two sons appeared, stripped to their shirts, one through the roof and one through a porthole in the gable, each armed with a bucket of water. They were received with a thundering cheers from the crowd, and in their turn they calmly surveyed the situation. When a bailiff approached they raised their buckets, and when he retired they set them down again. A second deadlock was thus created, and Colonel Turner one more came to the rescue. "If those men throw anything, shoot them!" he cried, and two riflemen brought their arms to the shoulder and took aim at the boys above. The latter, though they heard every word that was said, and could almost have reached the riflemen with their water, did not even condescend to look at them. With a quiet smile upon their faces they remained in vigilant unconcern. Such astounding coolness took everybody aback, and there was another pause. Suddenly, however, both boys disappeared, and loud shouts and cries came from the front of the house.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

All this time we had been watching the scenes from the back, but instantly we rushed round and saw that all the pauses were over, and that a hand-to-hand fight was in progress. A narrow ladder had been reared against one of the small upper story windows, and by catching the defenders napping the police had succeeded in pulling away the thornbush with which it had been blocked up. At the top of the ladder were three constables clinging to the sill and to one another with one hand, while grasping the stocks of their rifles in other. They were making desperate efforts to bayonet those within. The latter had dragged another bush to the opening, and with sticks and iron bars they simply rained a storm of blows upon the bayonets and the stocks of the rifles. Stab! stab! went the glittering steel through the window; crash! crash! fell the blows from within. The crowd screamed in frantic excitement. The officers shouted orders at the tops of their voices, the constables yelled encouragement to their comrades in the air. The cries of the women in the house could be heard above it all, and every one whose business imposed upon him the appearance of judicial calm stood trembling with excitement and anxiety.

THE INVADERS REPULSED.

The rifles began to waver as the hands that wielded them gave way to the strain. The blows from the house rang louder and quicker upon the steel. With a sharp crack a heavy sword-bayonet broke off from the barrel and fell ringing to the ground. Then a rifle was knocked fairly out of the hands of the policeman at the top. He himself faltered for a moment, grasped wildly at the air, and then fell sideways from the top of the ladder, his fall being slightly broken by his comrades who tried to catch him below. No sooner was he gone then a long beam came slowly out of the window; its end was planted deliberately against the chest of the constable now foremost on the ladder, and in spite of the convulsive efforts of himself and his companion, a long strong shove from inside pushed them both slowly into an upright position upon the ladder, and toppled them over and sent them sprawling, one upon the other, head foremost, to the ground. Blood was flowing over the face of the first policeman who fell, and from the hands of the men at the window, which were plainly visible, covered with blood. It was evident that the bayonets had done their work, but the breach was clear and the attack completely repulsed.

CARRIED BY ASSAULT.

The excitement was great before, but by this time it had passed all bounds. What was to come next? Nobody could tell. Suddenly again the crowd of constables parted and the tall athletic figure of young Father Hannan appeared. One bound brought him to the foot of the ladder before anybody could think of stopping him, and with a couple of steps he was at the foot, and had flung himself, prayer-book in hand, without a second hesitation straight through the narrow window. The police had seen their chance, and one of them was at the top at about the same moment and more quickly than one can write it several of them had crowded behind him. A hubbub within, and all the excitement was over. The door was forced open from within, the emergency men entered and flung out the furniture and everything else.

AFTER THE FRAY.

The wounded constables now claimed the doctor's attention. One of them lay under the shade of the hedge with two or three small cuts over his eyes and a long ugly scratch across the side of his head. "Severe contusions all over the body," said Dr. Raymond, the regimental doctor, with remarkable insight, as the man's clothes had never been removed, and he could have had no possible opportunity of discovering this by the exercise of his ordinary senses. Mr. Hill, the district inspector, who led the charge—an Englishman, by the way—had a nasty prod in the wrist, and another young constable had received a blow on the arm. The police had shown all the courage possible, and they had escaped very fortunately under the circumstances. The defenders received several blows and cuts, of which I did not learn the particulars, but no serious injury. But for Father Hannan's plucky intervention, however, the result would have been much more serious. When he got inside he discovered that "the boys" had got a policeman, who had entered at some other point, by the shoulders and legs, and were on the point of pitching him head first out of the window. He rescued the man, and the boys promised to be quiet, but when the other constables rushed in, and one of them struck Mrs. Halloran a violent blow on the mouth (Father Hannan is my authority for these details) the eldest son caught the policeman who was trying to hold him, twisted him round like a top, and springing upon the one who had struck his mother fetched him a blow with his fist which sent him spinning across the room.

The process of charging the prisoners before Captain Welsh was a very short one. One of the girls was released; the other three were marched off between the files of constable. Colonel Turner, however, later on ordered their release in spite of the opposition of some of the other officers, and they will be now summoned in due course.

COWARDLY BRUTALITY.

The conduct of the constabulary has gone from bad to worse, until it has reached a stage of brutality quite incredible. I affirm positively that they were actuated to-day by an almost overpowering desire to attack the people. Instead of general denunciations, however, I will give three specific instances in support of each of which I will engage to put half-a-dozen witnesses upon oath in the witness-box. First, the constables were ordered to clear a field. One man was left in the field, but he was running away as fast as he could, when a constable ran after him and deliberately, and without the slightest reason or provocation, struck him a violent blow across the back with a long stick. Again: an emergency man stole a hammer from the house and was carrying it off, when old Halloran ran after him, claiming it. Mr. Crotty, the magistrate, to whom the gratitude of every one is freely extended for his care and courtesy and fairness, ran after them, calling to the man to bring the hammer back that the charge might be investigated. A constable ran up, and was drawing his bâton to club old Halloran, when he was stopped.

Writing on Monday, June 13, the correspondent describes as follows the event of the previous Saturday:—

AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

The first house visited was that of Thady Collins, where a young woman lay at the point of death with her seven weeks old baby in the cradle by her bedside, her rosary grasped in her wasted hands, and her white face moving silently in prayer as if she were expecting the onset of a legion of devils. Her father stood grinding his teeth at his helplessness, while the big tears ran fast down his cheeks. When Hosford drew near with his red-nosed smile Father Hannan met him with several doctors' certificates, and immediately the forces which had all marched up the hill marched down again, but whether out of consideration for the dying, or, as the neighbours whispered, because the rent had been paid privately, I do not know.

THE RACKRENTS OF BODYKE.

Michael Callaghan was the next recipient of his distinguished namesake's attention, and his cottage was not captured without a sharp struggle, in which several of the evictors got well scalded. He holds ten acres, and is as rackrented a tenant as almost any on the estate. When his father died the rent was £11 10s., it was raised to £20, and this preposterous charge he paid (pray mark this fact) for twenty years before it was reduced by the Land Court to £13. Ellen Wall came next, and as there is more to tell about the grip kept on her homestead let me get the figures out of the way first. The holding of herself and her son Peter consists of fourteen acres valued at £11 17s., and now judicially rented at £14 5s.; the original rent was £9 12s., and this was raised to £12, £14, £16, and then to £24, and this rackrent of £24 (pray mark this too) she also paid for no less than twenty years.

DELUGED WITH BOILING WATER.

As soon as the crowbar men had made a hole the deluge of boiling water which issued convinced them painfully that mischief was brewing, and so, in endeavouring to make a gap wide enough for the charge of the volunteer police storming party, they pulled down the end of the house, and the thatched roof collapsed upon their heads. When the roof was scattered all over the place three young and pretty girls, only one of them out of her teens, were disclosed standing shoulder to shoulder, two armed with pails of water, and one with a kind of improvised salmon gaff made out of telegraph wire, bent and sharpened into a hook, and fixed to the end of a long pole. At the sight of their determined faces Colonel Turner stepped forward and exclaimed, "I'll take them all off to gaol if the police are touched." But he might as well have whistled for all the effect it had on the three girls, and for fully five minutes they held the whole force at bay, one of the emergency men and two of the constables being haced hors de combat by the severest scaldings of the whole campaign, and led away "to rest," like Stonewall Jackson in his historic dream, "under the shade of the trees."

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF GIRLS.

A bailiff venturing too near the breach with his canvas shield, one of the girls made a desperate attempt to hook it with the gaff, and this was her undoing, for District-Inspector Jennings, who had been lying in wait round the corner, sprang up and grasped the hook in his hands,and in the scuffle which ensued,the storming party effected an entrance, and the piercing screams of the girls as the constables seized them by the throat told the excited spectators that another fight had been lost and won. The constables were like savages by this time, and the sight of them dragging these young girls up to the gap, through it, and down the pile of stones outside, was enough to make the blood boil in the veins of a barrister. Three of them clutched each girl, and pulled, pushed, and dragged, and hauled and swore, till the coolest of the bystanders found himself yelling with indignation. The girls' names were Margaret Wall, aged twenty-two, Margaret Brady, aged sixteen, and Leila Collins, aged eighteen, the last-named bleeding from a blow on the right temple; they were sent at once, under a strong guard, to the police cars, which had been left on the road, and there they spent the rest of the day, as laughing and happy a trio, when their first anger and tears were passed, as you would wish to see.

Over the next two evictions I must pass rapidly. Pat Liddy was the first, a wretchedly poor man, who has paid his rent for years and years out of money sent him from America by two brothers-in-law; and the second was Michael Hill, a fifty years' tenant of fourteen acres now judicially rented at £13 15s., but for which he paid a rack-rent of £22 during fourteen years. Pat Liddy's family flung a little water, but soon surrendered, while at Michael L. Hill's the scene at Peter Wall's described above was repeated and, if possible, with greater courage and determination. Three girls defended the cottage, threw out boiling water and stirabout in gallons, and when at the last the police stormed the house a struggle ensued as terrible to witness as to bear. The girls are to be summoned.

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

This day's proceedings were marred by a most unpleasant and discreditable occurrence. Behind Mrs. Wall's house the ground rises for some distance, and just outside the cordon of police, 150 yards away, there was the usual crowd of 200 or 300 people, interspersing cries of encouragement to the fighting inmates with jeers at the constabulary. By-and-by the order was given to clear the field, and as the men advanced the crowd fell rapidly back, without the slightest show of resistance. In fact, they are like sheep, and the constables twirled their batons more in fun than with any idea of using them, though doubtless some of them were smarting under the sharp tongues of the people. At any rate, District Inspector Otter, a young Englishman, was keeping his men well in hand, and calling to them not to press upon the retreating crowd, when Captain Walsh, the resident magistrate of the western division of the county of Clare, suddenly ran up the field and commanded them to charge with their batons. Nothing loth, the police rushed at the crowd, and in one or two cases sharp encounters took place, and a number of people were struck by them. An old man was severely handled, and a young fellow named Michael Molony was clubbed ferociously over the head. When I reached the spot he was lying upon the grass with his face, neck, and waistcoat covered with blood. Doctors Scanlan and Dunworth were sent for, and they probed the wound to discern whether the skull was injured by the blow. It proved, however, to be only a severe incised wound, a couple of inches long, pentrating to the bone, and when they had dressed it Molony was able to go home.

PLAIN TALKING ALL ROUND.

Mr. Davitt was among the crowd thus charged, and he strongly reproached Captain Walsh with causing this bloodshed. The latter, instead of denying the charge, fully admitted it, saying, "It was perfectly legal, and was done by my orders." "I dare say you would like to have me bludgeoned too," added Mr. Davitt. "Certainly," was the reply, "if you deserved it." The witnesses of this scene, which I have described in the mildest terms, were Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Bell, of Maryville, Kinvarra, and of Rodbury Fort, Gloucestershire, and Mr. Thomas Leach, a tenant farmer, of Kinvarra. The former said to me, "I have been all round the world, and I never saw such a cowardly assault in my life. The officer of constabulary acted like a gentleman and restrained his men, and then that blackguard, whom I believe to be a magistrate from Kilrush, ran up and ordered his men to baton the crowd." Mr. Leach corroborates all this, and Mrs. Bell told Captain Walsh to his face that he was a "cowardly cur." Mr. Bell contributed £5 on the spot to the evicted tenants' fund. Captain Walsh, I may add, will be known in London as a former war correspondent of the *Daily News*.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS.

A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, who subscribes himself as "L. G.," is alarmed at the interest which the Russian naval authorities are taking in Australia. He writes:—

The coolness of the Russians in making plans of our new forts at Singapore, and in openly surveying the ports under our protectorate in Borneo, is in keeping with the systematic reconnaissance of Australasia which they have been carrying on for many years. It began in 1867 when a Russian man-of-war spent several months in Hobson's Bay, the gulf at the head of which is Melbourne. After they had surveyed its coast, and mastered the intricacies of the navigation through the Heads, they ostensibly took their departure; and it was not till after some considerable time had elapsed that they were discovered at anchor in Western Port—a bay of which the then uninhabited shores run to within twenty miles of Melbourne, and which has always been considered from a military point of view as the most venerable spot in the neighbourhood of the capital.

Early in 1872 Russian ships made an exhaustive survey of the southern coasts of Tasmania, especially of the estuary of the Derwent, upon which stands Hobart, the chief town of the island. At that time, although already admitted to be one of the most important strategic positions in the South Pacific, Hobart was absolutely defenceless; and even now, although the Tasmanians have spent money in batteries and guns, it is far from being in a position to offer any effective resistance to heavily armed cruisers. Since then a Russian war-ship of some kind or other has generally been hanging about Australia. When questioned as to their intentions, the officers blandly reply that they are pursuing the science of surveying, in which they can have no better instructors than the English, whose soundings on the Admiralty charts they are humbly verifying. Not content with studying the ports of the different colonial capitals, the Russians have thoroughly visited all the smaller seaport towns where the British navy never touch, and thus possess more local knowledge than our own naval officers.

In 1882 there was a Muscovite squadron of the heavily armed swift steamers, ex-Atlantic liners, in Australian waters. They had announced their intention of paying a visit to the capital of South Australia. Adelaide is on a gulf the entrance to which is protected by the natural breakwater of Kangaroo Island. The navigation on either side is not of the easiest; and most strangers prefer bringing their ships through the shoals of St. Vincent's Gulf slowly and by daylight. The house-keepers were on the look-out for the squadron; but the Russians, selecting a very dark night for their arrival, slipped past unperceived, and, steaming at their hardest through these unfamiliar waters, has anchored before dawn off Glenelg, six miles from Adelaide, to the astonishment of the inhabitants of the fashionable watering-place.

The officers of the local militia duly entertained the Russian visitors, and, after a sufficient expenditure of champagne, so far succeeded in unlocking the tongues of some of the younger guests that they confessed they were studying Australia from the point of view of the next war, and deciding which of the seaport towns it would be most easy either to ransom or to destroy. The British squadron, they boasted,could not catch them. "We know the speed of every one of your ships on the Australian station and could run away for any of them. Our policy will be to hang about your coasts, burn your woolships, and capture the gold on board the P. and O. and Orient steamers."

RUSSIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

At a recent meeting at St. Petersburg of the Russian Geographical Society, Dr. Bunge made an interesting communication on the subject of the Polar expedition undertaken by him in conjunction with Baron Toll. The expedition was initiated by and carried out at the cost of the Academy of Science. The escort consisted of two Cossacks and six other men. The travellers visited two localities. First, they went into the northern region of Yakutsk, and having crossed the ocean and the ice, they passed the summer of 1885 in the extreme northern group of islands, Liakhov, Kotelnoi, Fadieffskoi, and others, having covered a distance of more than 12,000 versts, or about 9,000 miles from Irkutsk. They visited places where the foot of man had never yet trodden. The object of the expedition was to survey the above-mentioned places, and to take observations of their climate, geography, flora, fauna, &c. On the 7th of May they divided into two parties to facilitate the work of exploration. Dr. Bunge proceeded to the islands already named, and Baron Toll visited New Siberia and other islands. On one of these excursions the travellers found on some islands hills apparently formed of petrified logs. On examination it was discovered that these hills consisted of stones of the tertiary formation, with strata of coal. The result of Baron Toll's excursion was a large zoological and botanical collection, with valuable geological observations. The expedition attained 75 deg. of northern latitude, but the excursions were considerably interfered with by frosts. The travellers underwent great privations. Dr. Bunge stated that the famous Nordenskiold expedition was particularly favoured, the sea being at that time free from ice for a considerable space. Since then the sea has not once been clear of ice, so that it would be difficult to reckon on a course of navigation in the north.

INDIA'S COMPETITION WITH LANCASHIRE.

The Board of Trade returns for May show that the exports of cotton goods to India have fallen off considerably as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is hardly to be wondered at considering the enormous shipments of Lancashire grey cloth to that great consuming market during the last eighteen months. Indeed, in the *Economist* of the 21st ult., we pointed out the flat conditon of the Manchester market so far as India was concerned, stating that our dependency had been for several weeks past sending no orders to buy worth naming; and, further, things were so bad, that shippers in Manchester were actually reducing their packing staffs. The position at present indicates scarcely any improvement in the demand for goods, though here and there are signs that, at extremely low rates, more orders of magnitude are offering. Viewing the industry from the standpoint of the Lancashire manufacturer, the trade is much worse off in point of margin than it was a year ago. Then the business of weaving—*i.e.*, producing cloth from bought yarn—was remunerative, and fairly satisfactory profits were made. To-day, however, speaking broadly, cloth prices are only about the same as they were in February last year, when American cotton was 1½d. per lb. below the rates just now current. Some of the largest makers of India shirtings in East Lancashire say, that to buy yarn or cotton and sell cloth to-day means a loss of 3d per piece. This, of course, is very serious and short time is consequently making progress in various directions. There is no attempt at combined action on the part of the employers, but the lessened production of goods, in one wayor another, must be rather considerable. As regards cotton yarn, the monthly exports are also below May last year; India here, too, accounting mainly for the decrease. The most serious item, however, is the continued decline in the China shipments, the figures being—1887, 582,600lbs; 1886 1, 148, 800 lbs.; 1885, 2,330,500 lbs. from which it is apparent how successfully India spun yarn is competion with Lancashire spinnings in the China markets.—*Economist*.

In the autograph letter from the Pope which Mgr. Ruffo Scilla is charged to present to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, it is understood that his Holiness, after offering his congratulations, will refer in terms of grateful acknowledgement to the action of the Indian Government in regard to the Catholic missions in India and the recent organisation of the Catholic hierarchy in that country.

Some consternation has been caused at Tangiers by the newly-arrived American Consul, Mr. Reed Lewis, who has made a determined attempt to put a stop to the granting of letters of protection to Moors and Jews by which they became exempted from imprisonment and withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the local courts. On the second day of his being in office an application was made to him for a protection order as American citizens for 25 natives who were about to travel in the interior. Mr. Lewis, having ascertained that the usual system of bribing the subordinates in his office to obtain this protection order had been had recourse to, at once dismissed every one of them. His action has been approved of, and he is said to have received promises of co-operation from the Consuls of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain. That the protection order is well worth being paid for is patent by the fact that those possessing it are exempt from imprisonment and from the jurisdiction of the local courts, as well as from that system of extortion on the unprotected, which is by no means uncommon in Morocco, of trumping up false claims against them and putting them in prison, and even in irons, until such claims are satisfied.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

In a letter to Mr. William M'Kinnon, dated "Camp, near Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, April 26," Mr. H. M. Stanley paints in a graphic manner the difficulties attending his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha through lack of provisions and means of transport. He says:—

The rainy season has greatly impeded us. I have been here five days, and the people with me have only managed to secure a few baskets, just sufficient to feed 200 men one day, and I have 750 souls with me. It is a period of great anxiety with us, and whether we shall be able to tide it over without breach of order I know not. The State, the English Missions, and traders are in the same difficulties of provisioning their dependants as we are. You can imagine how great the stress is here when the State, after sending foraging parties round about the district, can only secure food enough for a third of its force, the other two-thirds live on hippopotamus meat which their hunters provide. We have also sent out our hunters. We have had one hippopotamus within five days for 750 souls. Strange to say, not one mission station can supply its own people. They have not planted a single banana plant since I was here three years ago. I should say they were in a worse state than when I left. To everyone at Stanley Pool it was clear that a disaster would be the consequence of this irruption of a large caravan upon a scene so unpromising as this foodless district. The only remedy for it was immediate departure up river. Long before arrival I had sent letters of appeal to the English Baptist Mission, owners of the steamer Peace, and to the Livingstone Inland Mission, which is now American, and owners of the steamer Henry Reed, for aid to transport the Expedition to Bolobo immediately upon arrival at Stanley Pool. A few days later I received a letter from a Mr. Billington, in charge of the Henry Reed, saying he could not lend the steamer for such a purpose, as he wanted to go down river, *i.e.*, overland to the Lower Congo, for some purpose, and next month the Livingstone Inland Mission expected some missionaries, and in the interval the steamer Henry Reed was to be drawn up on the slip to be repainted. You will observe, as I did, that there was no question of urgency. The steamer was to lie idle on the slip for repainting, while Mr. Billington should go down river to be comfortably married to some lady whose photograph he had seen, for this was 'the purpose' that was taking him from the Pool. Meantime the starving people would be tempted to force from every native or white the food which they could not obtain by purchase, and no one knows to what an extent disorder would spread. Arriving at the Pool, and seeing more fully the extent of the district suffering from scarcity of food, I sent Major Barttelot and Mr. Mounteney Jephson to represent more fully our desperate position to the Livingstone Inland Mission. They saw Messrs. Billington and Sims. They tell me they urged the missionaries by all the means within their power for over an hour to reconsider their refusal, and to assist us. They were said to have declined. Mr. Billington argued that he had consulted the Bible and found therein a command not to assist us, besides he must get down river to 'meet his wife that was to be.' Dr. Sims echoed this as resolutely." After a third appeal to Mr. Billington, who only replied that he had "prayerfully wrestled even unto the third watch" against the necessity there was of refusing the Henry Reed, he was confirmed in his opinion that he was acting "wisely and well." Mr. Stanley eventually intimated plainly that he must have the steamer, and she was chartered to him at £100 a month. He then hoped to be away at the end of the current week, but progress would necessarily be slow. Near Stanley Falls he would form an entrenched camp. The steamer Stanley would then return to take up the detachment left at Bolobo under Major Barttelot, and not till then should we hear any further of the expedition.

GENERAL BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

On the 19th of May, before the new Cabinet was formed, General Boulanger was interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Herald. Speaking upon the possible offer of a portfolio in the new Ministry, General Boulanger said:—

"If I accept what, by the way, has not yet been offered me, I should do so only on my own conditions. In the first place, I would not consent to the withdrawal or modification in any way of my bill for the reorganization of the army, nor of my plan for partial mobilization the coming autumn. Nor would I consent to the reduction of the war budget by a single centime. Then there are certain men whom I would never consent to be in the same Cabinet with—persons who hold the dignity of the country too cheaply ('Qui font bon marche'), and who wish to put a brake on the awakening of the military spirit of the nation. I never would do anything to lessen or dim the esprit national. I would rather break my sword."

"What will happen if you do not form part of the new Ministry?"—"I, of course, will retire quietly. It is very natural for a general to wish to be Minister of War, but when he has been in that office as I have been for the past seventeen months he is apt to become disheartened and tired out. I shall leave the army prepared, organized, and able to measure its strength with any army that exists. Germany will not attack us, because she knows that we are strong, and the Germans are a prudent race. The French army cannot for a moment hope for any ally, for there is not a single Power in Europe that has confidence in us on account of our uncertain policy (*l'instabilité de notre politique*); but we do not need anybody. I consider war is inevitable. I pity those who do not understand this. In any case, I never would consent to abandon one iota of my military and political convictions. So long as I am Minister of War, France shall not submit to the slightest affront, and I prefer to retire rather than be in the Cabinet with members who would not allow me freedom of action. I also assure you" said the General, in including the interview, "that I will not accept any high command of the army—such as commander of a *corps d'armee* or any other—nor do I aspire to any office. *J'attendrai* (I will wait)."

A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. IRVING.

Mr. Irving's performance of "Faust" in aid of the sufferers from the fire at the Opera Comique has been much appreciated by the French press, and the *Figaro* in a long article on the different characters played by Mr. Irving, and after pointing out that "notwithstanding all his detractors, Mr. H. Irving is the most perfect gentleman," goes on to say:—

"He has chosen one of the pieces for the performance in aid of the victims of the recent fire in which he has been most successful. It is very interesting to see him in his personification of Mephistopheles. It is something different from the conventional puppet who giggles and shouts at the opera and at all inferior stages. Not that I am altogether at one with Mr. Irving in his conception of Mephisto, for there are two things in which he seems to me to be mistaken. Sometimes he accentuates the comic part of the character too much; sometimes he is too tragic. One might, indeed believe that the little soul of the fair-haired girl is the infinite, the synthesis of the universe about which two mysterious beings are having a dispute. Does it not it not seem that this adventure, notwithstanding its being a symbol, is not quite so important? Let a French actor, Mounet Sully if you like, play Mephisto, and I am convinced he will be more smiling more politely ironical, with the malicious ease of the adoles cent dandy. This elegant interpretation wouldnot prevent Mephisto from becoming, on the summit of the Brocken, a grand master amid the thunders, the trembling of the grey wings of evil spirits, the band of shadows gliding, romping, rushing about, with dreadful cries, amid the blasphemous lamentations of gnomes of vice, and darkness, the gigantic Satan whose face is lit up by lightning, and whose hand, which seems to reach the sky, threatens those who try to hide themselves . . . If Mr. Irving does not study the details of his performances as much as the public imagine, he seems, at all events, to do so. At all events, nobody, except perhaps Sarah Bernhardt has a so well studied the science, of the picturesque 'He might often serve as a study for a painting,' said Mr. Whistler recently to me. Like Sarah Bernhardt, Mr. Irving knows how to combine grandeur, familiarity, and the licence of simple attitudes."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Representations were made to the Imperial Conference, which showed that the sugar-growing industry in the colonies and India was in great danger of being ruined if the Continental Powers could not be induced to abolish, or at least considerably modify, the excessive bounties by which they were stimulating the production of beet sugar in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and occasionally in Russia. It was stated that about one half of the total sugar production of the world is beet, and that the bounties granted amount to about 3l. 10s. per ton, the value of beet sugar in this country being about 12l. per ton. It was suggested by one of the delegates that as the handicap of the Continental Powers was certainly more political than commercial in its character, it might be necessary for Great Britain to consider the propriety of having recourse to countervailing duties. The proposal met with very general approval. It is believed that her Majesty's Government are endeavouring to arrange a Conference of the Powers interested in the sugar question. Overtures have been made to the Governments of Germany, France, and Austria. They have not formally accepted the invitation to confer, but are willing to consider the question if the Conference is made to embrace all countries interested. Should their preliminary adhesion be secured, all the other Powers concerned will be invited to attend.

THE VACANT THRONE IN BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian Sobranje has been convoked for the 3rd of July. A correspondent telegraphs from Sophia:—"Riza Bey, in a communication regarding the assembling of the Grand Sobranje, has informed the Bulgarian Regents that he considered the convocation inopportune, as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne had not been nominated. The Porte, which was trying to persuade the Powers to choose a candidate, wished, he said, to have the meeting of the Sobranje delayed, the more so as the Assembly was absolutely unable to solve the question of the candidature. The Ottoman Commissioner expressed his conviction that the Regency would maintain the attitude so far observed by it, and act in accordance with the Porte. The answer of the Bulgarian Government was to the effect that the immediate convocation of the Sobranje was demanded by the people, which wanted to be informed of the result of the negotiations carried on by the delegates with the Powers, and concerning the present state of affairs. The Government had tried hard to delay the convocation as long as possible; but after an administration of ten months it was its duty to go before the country, which was impatient to know the exact situation."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Russian reply to the Porte's last appeal on the Bulgarian question was similar to previous ones, affirming an intention to refrain from any endeavour to solve the difficulty in the absence of a complete surrender of the Bulgarian Regency to Russia's will. Even in that case no guarantee is offered that further demands will not be made which the Bulgarians may be unwilling to submit to. It is evident, therefore, that the Russian plan is to wear out the patience of European diplomacy and to await the course of events in Bulgaria. Turkey's embarrassment being Russia's opportunity, this method of proceeding is easily understood. The Bulgarians determination to maintain their legal position and stand on their treaty rights remains unshaken, and the aversion to Russia is increasing among them. A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says that in political circles there, it is believed that Turkey will propose a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, and that the Powers in that case will disregard the Russian vote. This course is regarded there as the sole issue out of the present difficulty."

ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

In an article headed "British Difficulties," the Odessa *Listok*, one of the leading South Russian papers, makes out a most gloomy case for England. The principal theme of the article is the Anglo-Turkish Convention with reference to Egypt, which the *Listok* says "will not be agreed to by the European Powers." Sir Henry D. Wolff's and Sir William White's success at Constantinople is accounted for thus:—"Thanks to gold—so at least the foreign papers believe—Sir H. D. Wolff and the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir W. White, have won over Turkey to the side of England, and concluded the convention by virtue of which Egypt will be given over to the exclusive power of John Bull." The article goes on to say that, among the many difficulties England is groaning under, the Irish question is practically as much as she can manage, and as there will be a considerable party in the House of Commons who will object to the convention, not to speak of the serious opposition by the leading European Cabinets, England will be forced to give way. After remarking that "Sir W. White is strongly agitating for the re-election of Prince Alexander to the Bulgarian throne," the article winds up by referring rather exultingly to the Irish evictions, in which Michael Davitt could so defy the British power as to be present and superintend the resistance to the British law—"an example showing plainly the inherent weakness of English"—and informs its readers that on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee celebration the Irish dynamite party in America "intend to give a series of 'pyrotechnic' displays in honour of the event in England." Exultation over our apparent difficulties, and a hope that they will be too much for us, is the general feeling of the press in Russia.

HIGH TREASON IN ALSATIA.

The trial of eight Alsatians for high treason and membership of a secret society began on Monday (June 13), before the High Imperial Court of Leipzig. One of the accused, M. Kochlin, a manufacturer, born in 1852, at Mulhouse, is a French citizen and an officer of the French territorial army. The rest are, nominally at least, German subjects. The room was crowded, a large number of those present having come from Alsace-Lorraine, and even from France, and the German and foreign press was represented by about forty special correspondents. The indictment, a document of portentous length, was first read. It is, in effect, an elaborate attempt to prove that the French Societes de Gymnastique and the Ligue des Patriotes are really secret and treasonable societies which aim at the forcible restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. All the prisoners are charged with being either paying members of the Ligue des Patriotes, or supported by it as its agents, and therefore are guilty of treason against Germany. The accused all declare that they are not guilty. M. Kochlin argued that the Ligue des Patriotes is not a secret society, but is known to everybody in Germany and France, and that he never concealed his membership. The Ligue, he adds, aims solely at raising the patriotism and manly spirit of the French youth by corporal exercises. The others adopted the same tone, admitting the facts of membership of the Ligue and sympathy for France, but denying the charges of treason. This, and the reading of a number of anti-German articles from French newspapers occupied the whole day, which proved dull in the extreme. So far (the *Standard's* correspondent says) there have been none of the expected sensational revelations, nothing of the much-talked-of network of spies in the Reichsland; nor are such disclosures to be expected in this trial. The trial of M. Schnaebele's accomplice Klein, and others, which does not come on till next month, will perhaps prove more fruitful in this respect. The present trial threatens to be both long and tedious, without any important result.

SIGNING THE ROLL UNNECESSARY FOR BARRISTERS.

A point of some interest to the Bar in India was mentioned on June 10, at the sitting of a Divisional Court in the Queen's Bench Division, the learned Judges present being Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Denman.

Mr. Henri Collins, Q. C.—May I mention to your Lordships a matter referring to the practice of calling to the Bar? A gentleman of the name of Perera came over from Ceylon to this country to be called to the Bar, so that when he went back to Ceylon he might get permission to practice at the Ceylon Bar. He complied with all the conditions precedent to being called to the Bar, and was called. However, he forgot (if it be necessary to remember it) to sign the roll. He went out to Ceylon, and then for the first time in his case some body discovered that there was an Ordinance in Ceylon in these terms: "Every person of the full age of 21 years and upwards is eligible to be admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court [of Ceylon] who shall have been duly admitted as an advocate or barrister in some one or other of the Queen's Superior Courts of Record in Great Britain or Ireland." Now this Ordinance was brought to the attention of the Chief Judge in Ceylon apparently for the first time in this gentleman's case, and he takes this view: that "admitted," which is the word used there—"admitted in some one or other of the Queen's Superior Courts of Record in Great Britain or Ireland"—means that the persons has signed the roll. As I have said, Mr. Perera had not signed the roll; and the fact is that Mr. Perera is precluded from being admitted in Ceylon, and will have to come back all the way from Ceylon in order to comply with what I am told by the Crown Office is not a mere unnecessary formality. In old days it was necessary upon being called to the Bar to take an oath, and that oath was authenticated by signing the roll at the same time in Court. By an Act passed in 1868 the oath was abolished, and I understand from the Crown Office that, as a matter of convenience, the formality of signing the roll, which I think results in half-a-crown being paid to some one, was allowed to be continued, but I am told that it is not a uniform practice even to sign the roll, and many men among my younger friends at the Bar have, as a matter of fact, never signed the roll. Nobody in Ceylon had ever heard of this point before; in fact (I am only speaking upon information in a letter communicated to me by the gentleman whom I know). He tells me that, as far as he knows, nobody else in Ceylon has signed the roll. So that he will have to come back here for the purpose of complying with our unmeaning formality, unless there is some expression of opinion on the part of your Lordships. He tells me that if there were that expression of opinion, the Chief Judge has told him that he would act upon it, and if your Lordships would express some opinion as to whether or not it is necessary for Mr. Perera to come back and sign the roll, that would answer all the purposes of the case. I hope your Lordships will think I am justified in putting the matter before you.

Their Lordships conferred.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I have taken an opportunity of consulting the officer of the Court (Master Mellor) and he tells me that this very question about the signing of the roll, after the passing of the Promissory Oaths Bill, came under the consideration of Sir Alexander Cockburn when he filled the office which I have the honour now to hold, and he considered the matter, and informed Master Mellor that he was clearly of opinion that signing the roll was no longer necessary; that it was the authentication by a gentleman (as a Police Magistrate has just done here this morning) of his having taken the required oath. The moment the oath ceased to be required the authentication of that which was no longer required ceased to be required too. It has been done from time to time; some gentlemen have signed it, and some gentleman have not signed it; but there can be no doubt that that was Sir Alexander Cockburn's opinion. That is, I believe, the opinion of my learned brother Denman as well, and it is my opinion too. I may add this, that, having had occasion some time ago, for a totally different purpose, to look into the question of calling to the Bar, I apprehend that the admission to the Bar is an affair of the Inns of Court, and that the admission to the Bar is an admission to the Bar of that Inn by each Inn that does it; then that is certified to the Judges and the Judges give audience to those gentlemen whom the Inns have thought fit to admit to their Bar. If this gentleman has been admitted to the Bar of an Inn of Court.

Mr. Henri Collins.—He has.

The Lord Coleridge.—Then he is an admitted Barrister.

Mr. Collins thanked his Lordship.

PAUPER IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Strong measures are being enforced to prevent the landing of pauper Irish emigrants in the United States. The owners of the steamer Cephalonia at Boston have been fined 1,000 dols. for bringing over a lunatic, who escaped from the vessel while in port. The New York Emigration Commission has stopped seventeen Irish families, numbering ninety-three persons, and, having investigated their cases, permitted five families, numbering twenty-nine persons,to land,but ordered the Inman Company, which had brought them, to take back sixty-four persons. Those rejected were assisted emigrants, whose passage had been paid for by the British officials. The Dublin Local Government Board sent the British Consul a telegram, begging that the emigrants might be permitted to land; but permission was refused because there was no visible means for their support.

The New York Court has heard the arguments on the *habeas corpus* granted in the case of the detained Irish emigrants from county Mayo, whom the New York Emigration Commission ordered the Inman Steamship Company to return to Ireland because they were assisted paupers. A Commissioner testified that the Commission had ordered their return because the British Government had paid their passages. One Commissioner said that these emigrants were "100 per cent. above the average of those who landed in New York." The judge said that if the Commission had examined the fitness of these emigrants to maintain themselves, their decision would be final, and would have to be acted upon by the court; but that had not been done. The reason given for refusing to allow these emigrants to land was much narrower than the law provided. The judge accordingly ordered the emigrants to be released, and they will nearly all go to the Massachusetts factory towns. The result (the *Times'* correspondent says) will be that the Commissioners can hereafter only inquire whether emigrants are self-supporting or whether they are criminals or lunatics.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 17.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 17th June, 1887.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut Sir J C Willoughby, Bart, to be Capt, vice C B Childe, retired.

7th Dragoon Guards, Sergt W E Peyton to be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

Coldstream Guards, Gentleman Cadet F Archibald, Viscount Drumlanrig, from the Rl Mily College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G Wyndham, resigned.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), Capt A Nugent, from the Dorset Regt, to be Capt, vice G W Z Moss, who exchanges.

The Lincolnshire Regt, Capt W H Longfield, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay.

The Royal Irish Regt, Lieut-Col A J A Jackson has been appointed to command a Battalion.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut-Col J Smyth has been appointed to command a Battalion.

The Cheshire Regt, Lieut-Col W B Butlin has been appointed to command a Battalion.

Lieut G J Butcher to be Capt, to complete Estabt, in succession to Col F W B Parry, retired.

The Royal Sussex Regt, Supernumerary Lieut F St D Skinner to be Lieut, vice R L Tottenham, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt, Capt G W Z Moss, from the Rl Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Capt, vice A Nugent, who exchanges.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), Lieut A J Bethell resigns his Commission.

The Queen's Own (Rl West Kent Regt), The appointment to a Second Lieutenantcy of Lieut R C B Thockmorton, from the 5th Battn, the Rifle Bgde (the Prince Consort's Own), which was notified in the *Gazette* of 3rd May, 1887, is cancelled.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Lt Infy), Lieut-Col and Col E B Burnaby has been appointed to command a Battalion.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), Qrmr-Sergt H F Healy to be Qrmr, vice J Shore, retired.

1st West India Regt, Lieut R G Burton has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff, Major and B Lieut-Col R McG Stewart, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the brevet rank of Col in the Army.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Depy Comssy-Genl, with the honorary rank of Col, R C Healy, having completed seven years' service in his rank, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Comssy.Genl.

Assist Comssy-Genl, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col, A W Anderson, to be Depy Comssy-Genl, with the honorary rank of Col, vice R C Healy.

Medical Staff, Surgn A M Kavanagh, from the Seconded List, to be Surgn.

Vety Dept, Vety-Surgn, First Class, C G H Reilly, retired pay, has been granted the honorary rank of Inspecting Vety-Surgn.

Vety-Surgn, First Class, D I Hinge has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Inspecting Vety-Surgn.

Half-Pay, Major J Stevenson, from the Rl Scots Fusiliers, to be Lieut-Col.

Memoranda.

Genl Sir A J Herbert, KCB, has been placed on retired pay.

Hony Major-Genl the Hon E A B Acheson, late Lieut-Col, half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Qrmr and Hony Major H J Sylvester, retired pay, late Medical Staff, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Lieut O R Armstrong, half-pay, resigns his Commission.

The undermentioned Depy Commissaries and Hony Captains of the Bengal Estab have been granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement:—J Modget, A S Sinclair, and M Johnstone.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt W P Chapman resigns his Commission.

Lieut C St G Winn resigns his Commission.

India Office, 17th June, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—Col G N Stephens, Mad S C, Lieut-Col D Adamson, Ben S C; Lieut-Col T F Bruce, Ben S C; Lieut Col P Roddy, V C, Ben Unattached List; Lieut-Col H J Stock, Bo S C; Lieut-Col J Withers, Bo S C; Major E S Neave, Ben S C; Bgde Surgn J C Penny, M. D, Ben Med Estab; Brgde Surgn J Craick-shank, M D, Bo Med Estab and Surgn Major G M Govan, M D, Ben Med Estab.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Temporary Half-Pay List to the Retired List:—Capt T F Stillwel, Ben S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General.—Col G N Stephens, Mad S C.

To be Colonels.—Lieut-Col D Adamson, Ben S C; Lieut-Col T F Bruce, Ben S C; Lieut-Col P Roddy, VC, Ben Unattached List; Lieut-Col H J Stock, Bo S C; Lieut-Col J Withers, Bo S C.

To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major E S Neave, Ben S C.

To be Depy Surgn-General.—Bgde Surgn J Craick-shank, MD, Bo Med Estab.

To be Bgde Surgn.—Surgn-Major G M Govan, MD, Ben Med Estab.

The retirement of Lieut-Col A W Capel, Ben Cavy, and that officer's promotion to the honorary rank of Col, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 18th June, 1886, are postdated to the 16th April, 1886.

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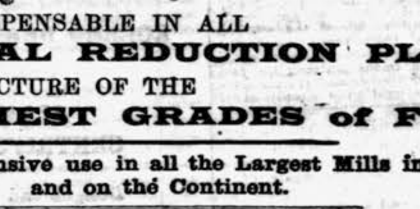
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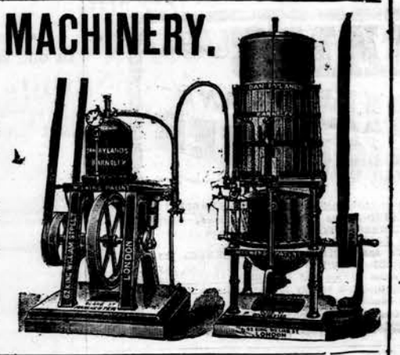
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Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

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The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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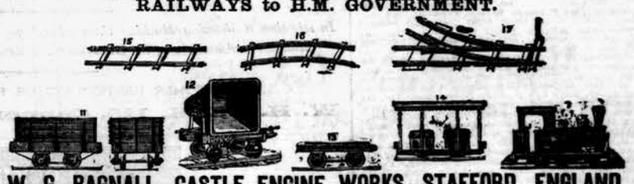
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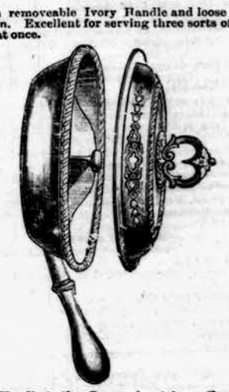
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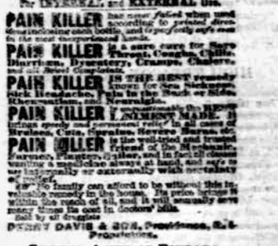


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